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Japan

GATT Chief 'Likely' To Submit New Proposals

OW0207122991 Tokyo KYODO in English 1206 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Tokyo, July 2 KYODO—Arthur Dunkel, director general of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), will likely submit fresh proposals later this month in hopes of jump-starting the stalled multilateral trade talks, a top government official said Tuesday.

The proposals will be released just after the summit meeting of the Group of Seven (G-7) industrial nations July 15-17, according to the official at the Ministry of Agrculture, Forestry, and Fisheries. "Negotiations will begin in earnest between Mr. Dunkel and countries around the time of the summit meeting," the official, who declined to be identified, said.

The document, expected to be submitted to GATT's high-level Trade Negotiations Committee (TNC), will mark a step forward from the "option paper" which Dunkel presented late last month.

The four-year Uruguay Round has been deadlocked since GATT's ministerial meeting last December was unable to bridge the differences between the United States and the European Community (EC) over farm subsidies.

The option paper published on June 24 contains technical options on agricultural reform, with arguments of each country given equal treatment. There is no gurantee, however, that the new paper will focus on Japan's argument that its ban on rice imports is necessary for the nation's food security, he said.

KYODO Examines G-7 Summit, Islands Issue

OW0307051191 Tokyo KYODO in English 0331 GMT 3 Jul 91

[By Narito Ohta]

[Text] Tokyo, July 3 KYODO—Japan may tolerate no mention being made of its territorial dispute with the Soviet Union over four Soviet-occupied islands off Hokkaido in the communique to be issued following the London summit of seven major industrialized nations July 15-17, government sources indicated Wednesday.

This represents a dramatic policy shift from Japan's stance at the last such summit in Houston, Texas last year, when Japan insisted the final communique contain at least one paragraph acknowledging the long-standing dispute.

Tokyo may relent in order to foster an amiable atmosphere toward Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, who has been invited to meet with leaders of the seven summit nations immediately after their formal sessions.

Gorbachev has been invited as "just a guest," not a member of the exclusive club, but despite such a clear distinction, the appearance of the Soviet leader is expected to dominate the 17th meeting, to be hosted by British Prime Minister John Major, who took office eight months ago.

How to rescue the drowning Soviet economy will be put at the top of the agenda at the summit of the Group of Seven (G-7) leading industrial democracies, which are the United States, Japan, Britain, Germany, France, Italy, and Canada.

"The approach to the (Soviet aid) issue differs by country," a senior government official said on condition of anonymity. "Japan's stand that the return of sovereignty over the northern territories is a prerequisite for economic assistance is not a shame. But realistic flexibility is needed in diplomacy."

Germany, though, has already given 20 billion marks to the Soviet Union over the past year. The money was meant in part to compensate Moscow for costs incurred in withdrawing Soviet troops from former East Germany following the unification of West and East Germany last October.

Italy has signed an economic pact with the Soviet Union, and set up a government guarantee fund to help Moscow reduce payments in arrears.

But in contrast to the official enthusiasm in Bonn, Rome, and Paris for assisting Gorbachev's reformist efforts, Washington and London have expressed caution toward proposals to provide tens of billions of dollars in aid and credits to the Soviet Union now.

British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd, after a recent meeting with German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, sought to discourage speculation that the G-7 meeting would approve massive new financial aid for the Soviet Union.

And in mid-June, U.S. President George Bush told reporters it would be difficult for the United States to make a large cash contribution to a Western aid plan for the Soviet Union if such a plan is proposed by any European summit nations.

Tokyo, worried by the swift decision to invite the leader of the now defunct communist bloc to the meeting of the G-7 heads, which Moscow for years denounced as the "capitalist exploiters' club," has been sending mixed signals.

Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu has consistently expressed a reluctance to commit to a massive international assistance plan for a Soviet economy on the brink of collapse.

Kaifu, citing the findings of a joint World Bank-International Monetary Fund study of the Soviet economy last year, has said any aid package would have no chance of proving effective given the current state of chaos in the Soviet Union.

A team from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and three other international bodies worked out the blue-ribbon report in response to a request from the G-7 leaders after the Houston summit last year.

The report said in part: "Ideally a path of gradual reform could be laid out which would minimize economic disturbances... but we know of no such path, the more particularly given the difficult starting conditions."

And by all accounts, the situation has gone from bad to worse since that report was issued.

The Soviet Union's Gross National Product (GNP) shrank by an astounding 8 percent in the January-March quarter of this year from the previous three-month period. And that following a 4 percent decline in 1990, the first decrease since the end of World War II.

As a result, the nation's finances are hemorrhaging red ink. The deficit in the nation's current account is expected to balloon to 10.1-14.7 billion dollars in 1991 from 3.8 billion dollars last year, while the national budget deficit is expected to swell to 59.0 billion rubles in 1991, double the government's target.

That severe deterioration has convinced Tokyo that aid offered now would only be wasted.

"The present situation that the G-7 nations cannot provide vast sums of Western aid to Moscow will not change before Mr. Gorbachev presents his comprehensive and concrete economic reform package to the London meeting scheduled July 17," one senior government official flatly stated.

There are currently two distinct economic reform proposals—the official proposal by Yevgeniy Primakov, a top adviser to Gorbachev, and a quasi-official plan drafted by Grigoriy Yavlinskiy, a veteran of the ill-fated "500 days plan" of last summer prepared jointly with three Harvard academics.

"The so-called 'anticrisis' plan by Primakov is inadequate because of the very short time framework and avoidance of a drastic approach," a Foreign Ministry official said, " while Yavlinskiy's one, which contains denial of a socialist system, is unacceptable to Gorbachev."

The Soviet leader has repeatedly backed away from embracing a drastic and genuine plan to reform the old centrally-planned Soviet economy into a market economy, preferring instead to retain political control, the official said.

So what is likely to be resolved on the Soviet aid issue at the upcoming G-7 meeting? A communique, either the official one or an annex, is likely to express support for Gorbachev's economic reform efforts and offer the Soviet Union associate membership in the Washington-based IMF.

The IMF associate membership, informally agreed upon by top G-7 financial officials in June, would open the door to technical assistance—but no new money.

Official Remarks on Fang Lizhi's Visit, Conduct

OW0307035191 Tokyo KYODO in English 0030 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] Tokyo, July 3 KYODO—The Foreign Ministry never asked exiled Chinese dissident Fang Lizhi to keep his recent visit to Japan apolitical or urged the Japanese press to play it down, ministry officials said Wednesday.

"We have not asked the press to play it down and we did not ask (Fang) to do anything exceptional," said one senior official.

The officials were responding to an article in the July 4 issue of the Hong Kong-based weekly FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW alleging the ministry asked Fang "to keep his activities within nonpolitical bounds ... in order not to offend Peking (Beijing) at a time when Sino-Japanese relations were improving."

Officials said that while Fang was never given a warning on how to conduct himself while in Japan, all foreign nationals in Japan are naturally expected to keep their activities within the bounds of what is allowed under their visa status.

Fang, an astrophysicist, was in Japan from June 24 to 29 to attend an academic meeting in Kyoto. The visit overlapped that of Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen.

The magazine article also said the fact that Fang's visit received limited coverage in the Japanese media was "apparently the result of the ministry asking the press not to overplay the visit for fear of upsetting China."

Fang told KYODO NEWS SERVICE in an interview that he would return to China at an appropriate time to resume the prodemocracy campaign, which he said is more effectively waged in China than outside. He said it is necessary for democratization of China to elevate the people's awareness of human rights.

Fang, who was involved in the prodemocracy activities that culminated in the June 1989 military crackdown in Beijing's Tiananmen Square, was allowed to leave China for the West in June last year after having taken refuge for a year in the U.S. Embassy in the Chinese capital.

Farmers Rally Against Rice Liberalization

OW0307072491 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] A mass meeting of the Zenchu, the Central National Association of Agricultural Cooperatives, to oppose the liberalization of the rice market was held in Tokyo today. The participants, who were filled with indignation, confirmed the farmers' determinition to persist in the movement to oppose the liberalization of the rice market in the face of the London summit.

The meeting was held by the Zenchu because of a prevailing sense of crisis in the wake of the flexibility shown in the statements of some LDP members and business leaders on the issue of rice liberalization since May. An unprecedented 50,000 participants from all over the country assembled at the Tokyo Dome, the venue of the meeting.

[Begin Zenchu Chairman Horiuchi recording] If those advocating partial liberalization believe that Japanese farmers will meekly accept whatever difficulties may ensue and that farmers are just throwaways, they are extremely presumptuous. [applause] I would like to stress that they will have to bear the responsibility for any kind of difficulties brought about by what they have done. [slogan from the floor: unite all forces, (words indistinct)] [end recording]

The participants in the meeting later adopted a resolution to unite all the forces in the organization and to fight relentlessly to stop the liberalization of the rice market. It confirmed the intention to carry on the movement in the face of the London summit later this month.

Seated on the stage during the meeting were 342 Diet members. The Tokyo Dome resounded with the three calls of all the participants: Let us fight [ganbaro].

Subsequently, participants in the rally were divided into five groups, which poured into the streets of Tokyo for a March. They appealed to passers-by for domestic self-sufficiency in rice.

Creation of Brokerage Watchdog Urged

OW0307092891 Tokyo KYODO in English 0837 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] Tokyo, July 3 KYODO—Japan's political and business leaders are calling for the creation of a watchdog similar to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) to oversee the scandal-tainted securities industry.

Masaru Hayami, chairman of the Japan Association of Corporate Executives, on Tuesday proposed the establishment of a Japanese version of the SEC, a U.S. federal body which administers the securities industry.

In political circles, the Democratic Socialist Party has come up with its own idea of an independent stock market control body, tentatively called the securities exchange monitoring commission.

Unhappy with what they see as the cozy ties between the Finance Ministry and securities companies, the Japanese Trade Union Confederation (RENGO) has also drawn up a recommendation for the introduction of such watchdog.

The mounting calls for the creation of a new body to police the securities sector follow the series of disclosures over dubious payouts to favored institutional clients by major brokerage houses and their links with a crime syndicate.

Nomura Securities Co. President Yoshihisa Tabuchi resigned as head of the world's biggest brokerage house because of its involvement in the scandals, and was quickly followed by Nikko Securities President Takura Iwasaki.

The Finance Ministry, which now performs the role of a stock market watchdog, has so far shown only a lukewarm reaction to the proposals, apparently out of fear that a new powerful watchdog would weaken its authority over the securities industry.

Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto has said, "the securities industry is not so troubled as to need a watchdog like the SEC."

For a short period after World War II, Japan had an independent stock market control authority like the SEC, but the organization was absorbed into the ministry during the administrative reforms thereafter.

A stock market analyst Toshihiko Yoshimi, however, is not convinced by Hashimoto's claims.

"Administrative guidance by the ministry has its limitation. It is necessary to set up an independent organization with strong enforcement authority," he said.

The limitation is evident in that the ministry has long turned a blind eye to securities firms' dealing with stock-market speculators, though it is common knowledge in the industry that some speculators have ties with Japan's pervasive underworld organizations.

Panel Urges More Spending on Infrastructure

OW0307064091 Tokyo KYODO in English 0555 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] Tokyo, July 3 KYODO—With the Japanese populace rapidly aging, the government should strive to upgrade the country's poor social infrastructure, a government panel urged Wednesday.

The government, however, should not diverge from its austere fiscal reform stance given the unabatedly severe fiscal condition, the panel said. The recommendation, introduced at the general meeting of the Fiscal System Council, an advisory body to the finance minister, came as the ministry works to set a growth target for the Fiscal 1992 budget.

Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto, who attended the meeting, said, "The ministry will make its utmost effort toward the objective spelled out in the recommendation."

The council, headed by Eiji Suzuki, former president of the Japan Federation of Employers' Associations, painted a gloomy picture of Japan's fiscal outlook.

It pointed to the 168 trillion yen in outstanding issues of government bonds at the end of Fiscal 1991 and noted that servicing those debts accounts for over 20 percent of the total budget.

With the stock market in the doldrums, the prospect for the sale of the government-held shares of Nippon Telegraph and Telephone (NTT) is unclear, while the slowdown in the economy puts downward pressure on tax revenues, the panel said.

Speaking at a press conference after the council meeting, Suzuki called for care in allocating the extra 200 billion yen the government will introduce specially for public works projects from the next fiscal year, starting April 1, 1992.

"The idea is welcome. But, we want the precious money used for really necessary projects," he said.

The 200 billion yen is in addition to 200 billion yen for improving the national living standards that the government began to spend from the current fiscal year in line with Japan's pledge in trade talks with the United States to substantially boost its infrastructure spending over the 1990s.

Suzuki also called for austerity in other spending, noting the sluggish growth in tax revenues.

"Public works investment and spending for better living standards are necessary. But, the government should not diverge from its medium-to-long-term objective of fiscal policy reform," he said.

LDP Council Chief Rejects Resignation Call

OW0207103191 Tokyo KYODO in English 0857 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Tokyo, July 2 KYODO—A senior executive of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) on Tuesday rejected calls for his resignation from party members opposed to his handling of political reform bills.

Takeo Nishioka, chairman of the LDP'S Executive Council, came under fire Saturday after the panel approved proposed legislation that would establish a single-seat constituency system for the powerful House of Representatives.

The decision was made following two days of heated debate among party members, some of whom fear losing their seats in the lower house if the reforms are implemented.

In Monday's session of the council, former Health and Welfare Minister Junichiro Koizumi said Nishioka should step down as chairman for having pushed the bills through without a final vote.

Koizumi, who spearheaded opposition to the political reform package in the council, also said Nishioka's decision should be rescinded.

Nishioka apologized for the procedures used at Saturday's meeting but rejected the demand for his resignation.

The council is scheduled to meet again Friday to discuss the matter.

The three bills would overhaul the nation's electoral system, tighten controls on political funds, and provide subsidies to political parties.

All opposition parties have said they would fight the proposals, particularly single-seat constituencies in the lower chamber, which they argue would perpetuate the LDP's hold on power.

Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu reportedly plans to call for an Extraordinary Session of the Diet to be convened as soon as possible so the legislation can be passed before his term expires in October.

Watanabe on LDP Reform Bill, SDF Role

OW0107050491 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 0300 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] Michio Watanabe, former chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party's [LDP] Policy Research Council, gave a speech in Tokyo this morning in which he said that, because the combined system of single-seat districts and proportional representation for the House of Representatives does not exclude the candidacy of independents, this may not necessarily lead to party-based elections. He thus indicated his view that there are still problems in the draft political reform bill passed by the LDP on 29 June.

While commenting on the LDP-passed draft political reform bill in his speech, Watanabe said that the first step is to submit the draft, listen to the opposition parties' opinions, and conduct extensive discussions. He added that even if the system is introduced, the voters may not necessarily cast their votes according to the party they support because the system allows the candidacy of independents. He pointed out that the Japanese people usually vote for individual candidates, irrespective of the political party they belong to, and there usually are a great number of independent candidates in local elections. He reiterated the problem that the system may not necessarily bring about party- oriented elections, which is the objective of the election system reform.

On the bill providing for cooperation in U.N. peacekeeping operations [PKO], Watanabe said that he believes that while the dispatch of the Self-Defense Forces [SDF] through a sovereign act of the Japanese state is clearly in violation of the Constitution, a dispatch of the SDF for the purpose of participating in PKO under UN command does not constitute such a violation. He stressed that SDF participation in PKO should be considered.

Opposition Rejects Single-Seat Constituencies

OW0307060191 Tokyo KYODO in English 0537 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] Tokyo, July 3 KYODO—Japanese opposition leaders renewed Wednesday their opposition to the introduction of a single- seat constituency system to the country's lower chamber, the House of Representatives.

Takako Doi, chairwoman of the leading opposition Social Democratic Party (SDP), accused the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) of trying to promote its own interests in proposing a mainly single-seat constituency system.

Komeito Chairman Koshiro Ishida and Democratic Socialist Party Chairman Keigo Ouchi joined Doi in opposing the election reform plan, which was proposed by the LDP last week.

The three leaders were addressing a regular convention of Japan's biggest labor union Zendentsu, a 240,000-strong union representing employees at telephone business giant Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp. (NTT).

Zendentsu leader Hisaji Sonogi called for introducing a German- style proportional representation system instead of the LDP's plan.

Zendentsu, or the Japan Telecommunication Workers Union, is one of main bases of support for the SDP.

The LDP plan centers on the creation of 300 single-seat Lower House constituencies. Another 171 seats would be elected through a proportional representation system.

Currently, the lower house's 512 members are elected from 130 districts with three to five seats each.

Komeito To Approve SDF Role in Peace Corps

OW0207130591 Tokyo KYODO in English 1229 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Tokyo, July 2 KYODO—Komeito decided at a party joint committee meeting Tuesday that it would approve participation of Self-Defense Forces (SDF) personnel in United Nations peacekeeping operations, according to party officials.

The decision came at a joint session of three party committees dealing with cabinet, security, and foreign affairs, the officials said.

The dispatch of SDF personnel to help in U.N. peacekeeping operations is controversial in Japan because the country's Constitution bans the use of force as a means of settling international disputes.

Many Komeito members have so far maintained that SDF personnel should join in peacepeeping operations only when on leave from the SDF or through transfer to some new organization.

Participants in Tuesday's meeting did not reach agreement on whether or not SDF personnel would be allowed to join in the U.N. peacekeeping force itself, the officials said.

They added that it was decided that a planned peace corps should be set up as a completely different organization from the SDF, although SDF personnel would be allowed to join it while retaining their status in the SDF.

It was also decided to retain the stipulation that the sending of the corps abroad must be approved by the Diet on a request from the U.N.

The participants also agreed that Japanese peacekeeping operations must not include the use or threat of use of military force.

Last November, Komeito, the ruling Liberal Democratic Party and the opposition Democratic Socialist Party agreed to pursue the setting up of a corps to assist U.N.-sponsored peacekeeping operations within the framework of Japan's Constitution.

The agreement came after a government-proposed "peace cooperation corps" plan was scrapped after running into heavy opposition in the Diet.

Draft Manual for Industrial Complex Compiled

OW0107133591 Tokyo KYODO in English 1031 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] Tokyo, July 1 KYODO—The government has compiled a draft guidebook to help promote construction of integrated technology-backed industrial complexes in developing countries in Southeast Asia, officials said Monday.

The officials said the draft manual, worked out jointly by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), aims at helping in the development of human resources as well as consolidation of social assets, including construction of roads, airports, and electricity supply bases.

The government plans to present the manual at the third session of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum to be held in Seoul this fall, they said.

The officials said the government plans to include in the manual tax systems in member nations and investment information so that it can be used as a database for the establishment of an information network covering the Asian-Pacific region.

Compilation of the manual is part of APEC's economic cooperation projects, the officials said.

The guidebook introduces successful cases of technology parks completed in Japan.

Survey Examines Foreign Workers Employment

OW0107141891 Tokyo KYODO in English 1124 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] Tokyo, July 1 KYODO—Nearly 70 percent of major corporations hire skilled foreign workers, the Labor Ministry said in a report Monday, citing the first large-scale survey of its kind.

The ministry said the report was based on a survey conducted in September 1990 on about 4,500 companies with 100 full-time employees or more.

The survey showed that one out of 10 companies employed foreign workers, the ministry said, adding the ratio hit 66.3 percent for major corporations with 5,000 workers or more.

The average number of foreign workers per company stood at 6.1, the ministry said. It added that 29.5 percent of foreign employees were given regular employee status while 37.7 percent were hired on a contract basis and 32.8 percent were part-time student workers.

The ministry said 40.5 percent of the companies polled said they plan to increase foreign employment within three years.

It said 68.5 percent of the companies were undecided on terms for employment of foreign workers in Japan, while 20.4 percent favored employment of foreign workers with conditions attached.

The ministry said 52 percent of the companies called for setting up job categories for employment of non-Japanese workers.

It said 76.9 percent set a period of employment for alien workers.

Foreign Minister on Environmental Contribution

OW0207142791 Tokyo KYODO in English 1410 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Tokyo, July 2 KYODO—Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama on Tuesday pledged that Japan will contribute 1.5 million dollars for the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), Foreign Ministry officials said.

Nakayama made the pledge in a meeting with Maurice Strong, secretary general of the 1992 conference, saying that the government will provide the financial assistance to help underwrite the preparation for the so-called "earth summit," the officials said.

The announced contribution makes Japan the second largest donor to the conference so far, following Sweden, which is extending 3 million dollars.

The conference, scheduled to be held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 1992, is expected to draw more than 10,000 participants from some 150 nations.

The top government officials, researchers, and citizens' groups expected to attend the conference are to discuss global-scale environmental preservation on the eve of the 21st century, the officials said.

During his meeting with Nakayama and Environment Agency Chief Kazuo Aichi, strong urged Japan to play a more positive role in tackling with global-scale environmental issues, such as providing more financial assistance and technical cooperation to the developing countries.

He said Japan is the most suitable country to take leadership in the field because of its successful countermeasures against environmental pollution.

Strong also called for more cooperation in preparing for the conference, pointing out that Japan and other nations are not yet showing sufficient enthusiasm in negotiations and discussions prior to the meeting.

Mitsubishi Wins Order for Aegis Destroyer

OW0207142891 Tokyo KYODO in English 1405 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Tokyo, July 2 KYODO—Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd. [MHI] has won the contract to build the Maritime Self-Defense Force's third Aegis-class destroyer, Defense Agency officials said Tuesday.

The state-of-the-art destroyer will be equipped with a U.S.-developed computer-aided Aegis system capable of destroying more than 10 enemy missiles simultaneously using surface-to-air missiles.

Mitsubishi had vied fiercely with Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries Co. for the 130 billion yen warship. The first and second such ships were also built by Mitsubishi.

The Defense Agency's decision stems from its high appraisal of Mitsubishi's technology, an agency official said, adding that Mitsubishi's construction estimate was much lower than Ishikawajima- Harima's.

However, the agency is planning to diversify its shipbuilding bases to help bolster the foundation of the Japanese defense industry, making it most likely that the fourth Aegis destroyer will be built by Ishikawajima-Harima, industry sources said.

Ishikawajima-Harima has beefed up its technical staff for the past few years in hopes of winning an order for the warship.

Electronics Manufacturers Move To Double Imports

OW0307092791 Tokyo KYODO in English 0749 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] Tokyo, July 3 KYODO—Japanese home electronics manufacturers are moving ahead of schedule in their five-year programs to double imports as part of a national policy to reduce the nation's large trade surplus, industry officials said Wednesday.

They said the companies are increasing imports of components and finished products from their overseas subsidiaries under the programs, developed at the request of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI).

MITI asked Japan's steel, automobile, home electronics, and other industries in 1985 to increase imports.

Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., which announced a five-year program in 1989, increased its imports in fiscal 1990, ended in March 1991, by 31 percent to 357 billion yen.

The company expects to increase imports in the current fiscal 1991 to 400 billion yen, approaching its fiscal 1993 goal of 420 billion yen in imports, double the figure for fiscal 1988.

Matsushita said products by its overseas subsidiaries, such as air conditioners made in Malaysia, have come to account for 10 percent of its imports.

Sharp Corp., whose imports came to 75 billion yen in fiscal 1990, is likely to achieve its fiscal 1993 import goal of 90 billion yen earlier than scheduled, company officials said.

Sanyo Electric Co. is also stepping up imports under its five- year program of doubling imports by fiscal 1995.

Imports made by the companies include various materials, semiconductors, electronic parts, and leisure products such as cruisers.

In general, the companies are moving toward a new international division of labor, making high-tech products such as video recorders in Japan and certain home appliances in Southeast Asia, where the labor cost is low.

Officials attribute the increased imports in part to the appreciation of the yen on the foreign exchange market, noting that imports have made less headway in dollar terms than in yen terms.

Exports of high-tech products, meanwhile, remain on a strong uptrend, the officials said.

Fiat Chairman Says EC To Control Car Imports

OW0207142391 Tokyo KYODO in English 1150 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Tokyo, July 2 KYODO—Giovanni Agnelli, chairman of Italian automaker Fiat S.P.A., said Tuesday Japanese cars will be subject to import controls by the European Community (EC) regardless of where they are assembled.

Agnelli made the remark in connection with discussions by EC members on import regulations for Japanese cars after the common market integration in 1992.

The official view of European automakers is that import controls should be applied to Japanese cars regardedless of whether they are manufactured in the United States, Europe or Japan, he said.

The EC plans to maintain import controls on Japanese vehicles for six to seven years after the market unification.

Yutaka Kume, chairman of the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association and president of Japan's No. 2 automaker Nissan Motor Co., insisted vehicles produced by Japanese automakers in Europe be classified as EC products.

Agnelli said import restrictions on Japanese vehicles will be a provisional step toward total liberalization and the Japanese share of the European car market will grow even during the transitional period.

Japanese car makers may be forced to review their European strategy if their cars assembled in the United States are to be placed under import controls.

Nippon Steel, Sky Aluminum Set Up Unit

OW0107150291 Tokyo KYODO in English 1253 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] Tokyo, July 1 KYODO—Nippon Steel Corp. [NSC] and Sky Aluminum Co. have set up a joint product planning committee to develop aluminum alloy sheets for car bodies, the two companies announced Monday.

Automakers in Japan, like those in other countries, are working to make car bodies lighter so that cars will be much more fuel- efficient.

Nippon Steel Corp., which is a major supplier of steel sheets for car bodies, and Sky Aluminum, a Tokyo-based major aluminum sheet maker, are going to team up in developing aluminum alloy sheets most suitable for car bodies, fully utilizing the technology they already have.

NSC, already a main shareholder in Sky Aluminum, bought a significant number of Sky shares in March from Mitsui and Co. to become one of the two top shareholders of the aluminum sheet production firm along with Showa Denko K.K.

Aluminum alloy sheet is considered a highly promising auto sheet that in the future could replace steel sheet, currently the main material for car bodies. Thus, other Japanese steel sheet makers are also strengthening ties with aluminum sheet makers closer. Kobe Steel Ltd., is building up its aluminum alloy sheet division.

Toyota Suspends Car Production in Peru

OW0207114791 Tokyo KYODO in English 1117 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Nagoya, July 2 KYODO—Toyota Motor Corp. said Tuesday it has suspended car production in Peru because of the Peruvian Government's decision to lower import tariffs on finished vehicles.

Japan's leading automaker said it has not yet decided whether to shut down its production facilities in the Latin American country.

The Peruvian Government of President Alberto Fujimori lowered tariffs on imported cars from 50 percent to 15 percent, the same rate applied to components and parts imported from Japan for local assembly.

Toyota established a production subsidiary, Toyota del Peru, in Lima in 1967 in line with the Peruvian Government's policy of developing the domestic auto industry.

The company produced about 7,300 vehicles in the peak year of 1975 with components shipped from Japan. The production volume fell to 1,700 units last year due to economic stagnation.

Toyota officials said prices of imported cars will be lower than those of locally assembled vehicles as a result of the tariff cut.

Meanwhile, Nissan Motor Co., Japan's second biggest automaker, is now considering what to do with local production, Nissan officials said in Tokyo.

The car manufacturer last may finished shipments of components for local assembly for the rest of the year, they said.

Nissan's Peruvian subsidiary has been turning out small passenger cars and trucks on a knockdown basis, with total output coming to about 800 vehicles in 1990.

Steelmakers Win Soviet Seamless Pipe Order

OW0207113091 Tokyo KYODO in English 1114 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Tokyo, July 2 KYODO—Four Japanese steelmakers said Tuesday they have received an order from the Soviet Union for about 100,000 tons of seamless steel pipes.

The group, including Nippon Steel Corp. and Sumitomo Metal Industries Ltd., said the deal was forged through negotiations, which began in late June with The soviet Industrial Raw Materials Export-Import Corporation.

The pipes will be ready for September-November shipment, they said.

The companies declined to disclose the value of the order, but said prices were set reasonably higher than those for shipment in the April-June period this year.

Steel shipments to the Soviet Union have been temporarily suspended because of a delay in the issuance of letters of credit by Moscow.

'Compromise' With UK Over Airlines Made

OW2806183291 Tokyo KYODO in English 1451 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] Tokyo, June 28 KYODO—Japan and Britain agreed Friday to allow two more weekly flights each between Narita and London via Siberia, starting in November, Transport Ministry officials said.

The agreement, which came at a meeting of aviation officials of the two countries here, also calls for permitting all Nippon Airways (ANA) and Virgin Atlantic Airways to use London's Heathrow Airport for their flights starting July 1 as scheduled, they said.

The pact comes as a compromise between Japan and Britain over what British negotiators call Japan's discriminatory treatment of British airlines.

Britain had rejected landing rights for ANA at Heathrow Airport, saying Japan practices discrimination against British airline companies in favor of U.S. lines in allocating landing slots at Narita.

Japan and Britain will hold their next meeting in London in early August to discuss the opening of new routes originating from Nagoya Airport, the officials said.

Kyocera Unit Buys U.S. Integrated-Circuit Firm

OW0207091191 Tokyo KYODO in English 0455 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Osaka, July 2 KYODO—Kyocera Corp. said Tuesday its U.S. subsidiary has bought an American maker and seller of sockets for integrated circuits.

Elco Corp., a subsidiary of San Diego-based Kyocera International, paid 13 million dollars (about 1.8 billion yen) for Mckenzie Socket Technology inc. of Fremont, California, officials said.

Mckenzie makes and sells sockets, a type of connector used to connect microelectronic devices in integrated-circuit packages, officials said.

Kyocera hopes to integrate its ceramic chip packaging business with Lana Hills, California-based ELCO's connector business.

Kyocera, based in Kyoto, is the world's largest maker of integrated-circuit ceramic packages.

Sanyo Electric To Manufacture Semiconductors

OW0207135991 Tokyo KYODO in English 1254 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Osaka, July 2 KYODO—Sanyo Electric Co. said Tuesday it will manufacture 1-megabit semiconductors for graphic applications under license from Micron Technology Inc. of Boise, Idaho.

The Osaka-based electronics maker said the U.S. firm will provide its design and process technology for production of dynamic random access memory (DRAM) chips ranging from 64 kilobit to 1 megabit.

The chips are used primarily in high-resolution video graphics array (VGA) graphic applications and as main memories in laptop computers, the company said.

The agreement followed conclusion of an exclusive distributorship contract between the two companies in 1989 under which Sanyo obtained the rights to sell Micron's semiconductors in Japan.

Mazda To Increase Use of Foreign Chips in Cars

OW0307092491 Tokyo KYODO in English 0755 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] Tokyo, July 3 KYODO—Mazda Motor Corp. said Wednesday it has plans to increase the amount of U.S.-made electronics components in its cars sold in Japan.

Officials said it will increase purchases of semiconductor devices from U.S. chipmakers to about 1.3 billion yen in fiscal 1992 compared to 820 million yen in fiscal 1990.

Mazda purchased 12 billion yen worth of electronics components for installation in its cars sold in Japan from Japanese and U.S. chipmakers in fiscal 1990.

Chips known as microcontrollers are used in cars to manage engines, air conditioners, antilock braking systems, suspension, navigation systems and more.

The officials said it will buy its U.S.-made microcontrollers through Nippondenso Co.

In Japan, domestic carmakers buy foreign-made chips through Nippondenso or directly from U.S. semiconductor makers.

Nisshin Steel Agrees to French Supply Purchase

OW0207123891 Tokyo KYODO in English 1201 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Tokyo, July 2 KYODO—Nisshin Steel Co. has agreed to a long-term purchase of ferronickel from the world's biggest nickel supplier, Eramet-sln of France, company officials said Tuesday.

The Japanese steelmaker will also buy a stake in Societe Metallurgique le Nickel-sln, Eramet's ferronickel production unit.

These arrangements are intended to ensure a stable supply of ferronickel, a material used in the production of stainless steel, which is in heavy demand.

Under the agreement, spanning 10 years from 1992, the Japanese company will buy 1,500 tons of ferronickel in the initial year and gradually increase its annual purchases to 5,000 tons in 1994.

This will amount to about 25 percent of the ferronickel Nisshin needs annually.

Nisshin will buy a 5 percent share in Societe Metallugique in October and another 5 percent within the next three years. The terms were not disclosed.

ASDF Jet Feared Crashed Off Hokkaido

OW0107134691 Tokyo KYODO in English 0903 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] Tokyo, July 1 KYODO—An Air Self-Defense Force (ASDF) jet trainer carrying two pilots is believed to have crashed into the sea off Hokkaido, the Defense Agency said Monday.

The two-seat T-4 jet strayed out of radar contact at around 11:00 A.M. some 55 kilometers west of the Cape of Erimo, the agency said.

An ASDF helicopter detected part of a fuselage believed to have come from the jet in nearby waters around noon, it said.

The two pilots feared killed in the crash are Capt. Takashi Kai, 33, and 1st Lt. Yoshito Kominami, 26.

The jet took off around 10:30 A.M. from the SDF's Misawa Base on a mission to observe the weather for a military exercise, the agency said.

The T-4 is a domestically manufactured twin-engine jet commissioned into operations since the summer of 1985. The air force currently operates 55 T-4 jets.

In a similar accident in March, a T-4 trainer jet crashed into the sea off Hamamatsu, Shizuoka, killing its two pilots.

Mongolia

Prime Minister Details Economic Difficulties

OW0107151691 Beijing XINHUA in English 1413 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, July 1 (XINHUA)—Mongolian Premier Dash Byambasuren said that his country's economy has entered a difficult period which, however, will only be temporary.

Byambasuren's statements, made to pressmen here last Thursday, were carried in the paper "PEOPLE'S RIGHT" Saturday.

Byambasuren said the National Bank of Mongolia had only 20 million dollars in reserve at the beginning of 1991.

He said during January-May, Mongolia's exports totalled 116 million dollars and its imports 157 million dollars, with the inventory of export-oriented goods running up to 66 million dollars.

He predicted that Mongolia's foreign trade deficit will reach 40 million dollars by the end of this year. The nation's gold reserve, he disclosed, is about 2.2 tons, of which 1.2 tons is in British banks as a loan mortgage and the rest is for gold trade on world markets.

Mongolia used to trade with the Soviet Union and other member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and settle accounts in transferable roubles. Over the last five years, it incurred an international payments deficit of about 590 million roubles annually.

Growing exports to world markets had expanded Mongolia's dollar in reserve which stood at 115 million dollars at the beginning of 1990. In that year, Mongolia's exports were valued at 23.9 million dollars and its imports 74.2 million dollars.

Government To Reduce 1991 State Budget

OW0207165191 Beijing XINHUA in English 1226 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, July 2 (XINHUA)—The Mongolian Government has decided to revise its 1991 state budget by cutting it by 30 percent, to a planned revenue of 3.26 billion tugrik (81.5 million U.S. dollars) and an expenditure of 4.99 billion tugrik (125 million dollars).

The Mongolian newspaper, PEOPLE'S RIGHT, reported that the decision was made by the government last week.

The decision stressed the need to practise frugality, reducing by five percent expenditure on electricity and heating, 20 percent on fuel and oil consumption, and 10 percent on state administrative expenditures.

The state revenue and expenditure in 1989 were 6.9 billion tugrik (172 million dollars) and 7.6 billion tugrik (176.5 million dollars) respectively.

Because of a massive cut in foreign aid, worsening social unrest, a reported declining sense of responsibility by workers and a shortage of spare parts and raw materials, the country's economy is in a deep crisis.

During the first five months of this year, the country lost 167,200 head of cattle more than the same period last year. The value of industrial production was cut by 10 percent. Construction declined 38 percent; foreign trade went down by 54.2 percent and the state budget deficit swelled greatly.

All this has forced the government to amend the budget.

Vice President Discusses PRC Visit

OW0207024091 Beijing XINHUA in English 0200 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, July 1 (XINHUA)—Mongolian Vice President Radnaasumbereliyn Gonchigdorj said upon his return from China today that the delegation of the Small Hural had achieved its goals in its China visit.

He told XINHUA at the airport that during his stay in China, he discussed with Chinese leaders ways of expanding parliamentary lies between the two countries.

The two sides shared the view that Mongolia and China should further increase their parliamentary lies through mutual visits and an exchange of information by the parliamentary establishments, leaders, and members, said Gonchigdorj, who is also chairman of the Small Hural.

He noted that the relations between the two countries have entered upon a new and more pragmatic and qualitative stage.

He said that during the visit he saw the tremendous achievements attained by China over the past ten years following the implementation of the policy of reform and opening to the outside world.

The vice president said that China is firmly implementing the policy of economic reform, which shows convincingly that China is a trust-worthy and cooperative partner in all fields.

MPRP Rebukes Opposition Parties for 'Struggle'

OW0307113691 Beijing XINHUA in English 0354 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, July 3 (XINHUA)—The Presidium of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee today rebuked some newly established opposition parties and organizations for their attempts to draw people into "artificial political struggle."

A statement issued today by the presidium in the newspaper "UNEN" (TRUTH) said that this move may result in social chaos and worsen relations between Mongolia and its two neighboring communist-led countries.

Moreover, the statement added, it is likely to destabilize the situation and jeopardize the country's political and economic independence.

The statement called for unity among different parties and a shared sense of responsibility to bring the country out of crisis.

The statement was a retorting answer to a declaration jointly issued by the Mongolian Democratic Party, the Social Democratic Party, the National Progressive Party and the Mongolian Democratic Union.

The declaration attributed the present crisis completely to the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Mongolian Government. It even warned the people of "the danger of Communism".

North Korea

No Tae-u's Visit to United States Denounced

SK0207043091 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1150 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Commentary by station commentator Chong Pong-kil: "Traitor's Presumptuous Act"]

[Text] According to a report, on 29 June traitor No Tae-u, leaving Seoul for a junket to the United States, made a so-called departure statement. In the statement, preposterously saying that relations between the United States and South Korea are the relations of partnership, this rascal clamored about his visit to the United States as if it had invited him as a state guest. This rascal also raved that the day of peace and reunification on the Korean peninsula is coming, that all the promises for democratization that he made in his 29 June declaration have been completely implemented, and the like. This is the traitor's presumptuous remarks and is nothing but the honeyed words designed to cover up his dirty, true color as a faithful puppet of the U.S. imperialists, as the enemy of peace and reunification, and as the strangler of democracy.

The relations between the United States and South Korea are thoroughly the ones between the master and his dog and the ones between the colonial ruler and the colonial puppet. The U.S. imperialists have ruled all fields in South Korea, including the political, economic, and military fields, thus posing as the master. On the other hand, the puppets are nothing but a cat's-paw executing the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule over South Korea.

For traitor No Tae-u, who is nothing but a puppet of a colony, to babble about partnership, a state guest, and the like is a brazen-faced act and now excites the public derision.

When traitor No Tae-u was talking such trash not only students, workers, and citizens in many cities, including Seoul, Pusan, and Kwangju, were struggling against traitor No Tae-u's junket to the United States, shouting the slogans, "Let us drive out the Yankees" and "Let us overthrow the No Tae-u regime," but also the puppet consul-general in San Francisco was attacked by fire bombs, iron clubs, and paint on the eve of traitor No Tae-u's junket to the United States. This shows how seriously the rascal has been condemned and rejected by the people. Traitor No Tae-u's babbling about contributions of his junket to the United States to the country's peace and its peaceful reunification and the like, while raving that the day of peace and reunification is coming, is also a brazen-faced act.

Traitor No Tae-u's junket to the United States this time is also a junket of nation-selling, a junket of war, and a junket of division. In a so-called press interview with the LOS ANGELES TIMES held on the eve of his junket to the United States, responding to the guestion, "What do you think of the matter of reducing or withdrawing U.S. forces stationed in South Korea in the future?," traitor No Tae-u made such absurd remarks about the military threat from the North and the like. This vividly reveals his real intent of trying to nail down the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in South Korea permanently on the pretext of the nonexistent someone's threat of southward invasion. It is nonsense to try to justify the U.S. imperialist aggression forces' occupation of South Korea, while clamoring about the country's peace and its peaceful reunification. The U.S. imperialist aggression forces' occupation of South Korea is not only the source of aggravated tension in our country and the growing danger of war there, but is also the main obstacle to the country's peaceful reunification.

The U.S. imperialists have deployed their military forces of aggression, which number over 40,000, and over 1,000 nuclear weapons in South Korea and everyday waged a large-scale war exercise such as the Team Spirit exercise, a test nuclear war and a preliminary war for a northward invasion. Thus, they are leading the situation in our country to the brink of war. Reality shows that as long as the U.S. imperialist aggression forces continue to stay in South Korea we cannot think of a durable peace on the Korean peninsula and its peaceful reunification. Such being the situation, traitor No Tae-u babbled about peace and reunification. This is indeed preposterous.

Traitor No Tae-u also raved that all the promises for democratization that he made in his 29 June declaration have been completely implemented. This is indeed an insult and challenge to the South Korean people.

Four years have passed since traitor No Tae-u announced a so-called 29 June declaration and promised democratization in the declaration. However, none of the promises have been implemented, and no change has taken place in South Korea. Traitor No Tae-u has clamored about so-called release, special amnesty, and reinstatement of those who have been imprisoned. However, in fact, he has released a few people through the front gate, while arresting and dataining more people through the rear gate. Today, in South Korea more people have been arrested and imprisoned than we saw in the dictatorial period of the Fifth Republic, and the number of those being arrested and imprisoned is still on the increase.

In South Korea, we cannot find even the traces of democratization. Only fascism and dictatorship are rampant in South Korea. Facts show how shamelessly traitor No Tae-u is trying to conceal the criminal purpose of his junket to the United States. However, traitor No Tae-u cannot conceal the criminal nature of his junket to the United States, a junket for war, this time. The South Korean people will never pardon traitor No Tae-u who stops at nothing to maintain his power.

Red Cross Telephone Message to South Reported

SK0107125691 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1122 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] Pyongyang July 1 (KCNA)—Yi Song-ho, acting chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the DPRK, sent a telephone message today to Kim Sang-hyop, president of the South Korean Red Cross.

Notifying him that two liaison officials will be sent to the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom at 10:00 A.M. on July 4 to convey a letter addressed to the South Korean "minister of education" at the request of the chairman of the Korean Student Committee, Yi Song-ho in the message hoped that a corresponding step will be taken.

Release of South's 'Political Prisoners' Urged

SK0107155191 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] Pyongyang July 1 (KCNA)—A statement was adopted at the joint meeting of the Korean struggle committee for the release of Yim Su-kyong and the Measure committee for the rescue of the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan which was held on June 30 on the lapse of two years since woman student Yim Su-kyong, the "Flower of Reunification," visited Pyongyang as the delegate of Chondaehyop of South Korea.

The statement reads in part:

Yim Su-kyong and all other visitors to the North are patriots and messengers of reunification who must in no case be suppressed or persecuted.

Coed Yim Su-kyong, the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, Father Mun Kyu-hyon and Mr. Yu Won-ho hoped that their visit to the North would mark an occasion in paving the way for national unity transcending the differences in ideology, religious belief and social system and earnestly desired that it would instill new life into North-South dialogue.

While paying lip service to "national reconciliation" and "unification," the South Korean authorities "criminalised" and imprisoned those who met with fellow countrymen and discussed reunification. What is this, if not an anti-reunification, anti-national crime?

As if this were not enough, the South Korean rulers committed without hesitation the mean act of imprisoning Yim-Chong-sok who was chairman of Chondaehyop and Chon Mun-hwan who was chairman of Chondaehyop preparatory committee for the Pyongyang Festival on unreasonable "charges" for the mere reason that they were involved in Yim Su-kyong's visit to Pyongyang.

The joint meeting of the Korean struggle committee for the release of Yim Su-kyong and the measure committee for the rescue of the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan bitterly denounces the South Korean rulers' imprisonment and brutal persecution of visitors to the North such as Mun Ik-hwan, Yim Su-kyong, Mun Kyu-hyon and Yu Won-ho and those involved in the visit such as Yi Chong-sok and Chon Mun-hwan branding it as a vicious challenge to the nation's desire for reunification and a never-to-be-condoned crime seeking a permanent division of the nation.

The South Korean rulers must stop at once the anachronistic anti-reunification acts of throwing a wet blanket over the people's fervent desire for reunification by allowing some people to visit the North and "criminalising" and penalising others for their visit to the North.

We strongly hold that the "national security law" and other anti-reunification laws, an obstacle to national unity and reunification, must be abolished at once and the visitors to the north such as Yim Su-kyong, Mun Ik-hwan, Mun Kyu-hyon and Yu Won-ho and patriotic students including Yim Chong-sok, Song Kap-sok and Chon Mun-hwan amd all other "political prisoners" who are victims to such evil laws be released without delay in South Korea.

We will set the June 30-August 15 period during which Yim Su-kyong visited Pyongyang as a "period of struggle for encouragement to and release of the pro-reunification patriots" and wage an active struggle for the unconditional release of all the visitors to the North and "political prisoners."

The joint meeting takes this opportunity to call on the students and people of South Korea to more extensively struggle for the release of the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, coed Yim Su-kyong and other visitors to the North, pro-reunification patriots and all political prisoners.

At the same time, the joint meeting expresses the expectation that the peoples and organisations of all countries that cherish human rights and democracy and want peace and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula will lift up voices demanding the release of Yim Su-kyong, Mun Ik-hwan and other visitors to the North and will actively wage the movement for the rescue of all "political prisoners in South Korea. [no end quote as received]

Council of South Defectors Marks Anniversary

SK0307031791 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Pyongyang July 2 (KCNA)—A meeting was held here today to commemorate the 35th anniversary of the formation of the consultative council of former South Korean politicians in the North for the promotion of peaceful reunification.

The council, founded on July 2, 1956, is a voluntary political organisation of former ranking officials of South Korean political and public circles and military who broke with the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the South Korean puppet ruling group, and came over to the northern half of the country during the Fatherland Liberation War (June 1950-July 1953).

In his report at the meeting, Kang Tae-mu, director of the secretariat of the council, said that the great leader President Kim Il-song saw that the consultative council of former South Korean politicians in the North for the promotion of peaceful reunification was formed so that former South Korean politicians in the North could have their permanent consultative organisation to powerfully wage an organized patriotic movement for the motherland and this occasioned a radical turn in their pro-reunification patriotic activities.

The reporter continued:

Since its founding, the council, joining hands with the Communists in the northern half, has practically shown an example of procommunist collaboration in accomplishing the common patriotic cause of the nation for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The activities of the council for national reunification are run through with a political struggle actively supporting the line of independent reunification laid down by the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK Government and opposing the moves of anti-communist confrontation and permanent split on the part of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean rulers.

All the political activities conducted by the council on the road of patriotism greatly helped induce the political parties, groupings and personages of different circles in South Korea and overseas Koreans to discard anti-communist confrontation and take the line of pro-communist collaboration and vigorously wage the struggle for independence against U.S. imperialism, for democracy against fascism and for national reunification.

The matter of primary importance in promoting the reunification of the country is to preserve peace and create a precondition for peaceful reunification on the Korean peninsula. The council will continue as ever to vigorously struggle to preserve peace on the Korean peninsula and get the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons withdrawn from South Korea.

The proposal of the DPRK Government for holding a political consultative conference in which the authorities and representatives of political parties and organisations from the North and the South will take part in Pyongyang or Seoul on the occasion of the 46th anniversary of the liberation of Korea (Auguut 15) must be realised without fail.

The South Korean authorities must positively respond to the DPRK Government's proposal for convening a political consultative conference for national reunification and must no longer prevent the South Korean partners to negotiation from participating in the conference.

The important task in promoting national reunification today is for the political parties, groupings and people of different strata in the North and the South to achieve great national unity, transcending the differences in ideology and idea, system and religious belief.

The political parties, groupings and people of different circles in South Korea should actively fight to decisively smash the authorities' anti-dialogue, anti-reunification claim for "unified channel of dialogue" and build a square for a genuine independent nongovernmental dialogue for reunification.

If the South Korean authorities truly want reunification, they must dismantle the concrete wall built by them, abolish the anti-reunification "National Security Law," immediately release the patriotic personages arrested for having visited the North and participated in reunification dialogue abroad and take practical measures to realise free travel and complete opening.

When all the political parties, organisations and people of all strata desirous of national reunification in the North and the South and abroad unify their arguments and actions and solidify and unite with each other on the common front for national reunification, ignoring the differences in political view and the past faults and discarding misgivings and prejudice against each other, the day of national reunification will certainly break earlier.

At present, we must fight more vigorously to contribute to realising the second August 15 pan-national rally in Seoul.

The meeting was attended by Yun Ki-pok, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, and officials concerned.

Catholic Association Head Views Nuclear Issue

SK0207053191 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0434 GMT 2 Jul 91

["U.S. Criminal Moves To Inflict Nuclear Holocaust on Korean and Asian Peoples Indicted"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang July 2 (KCNA)—Chang Chae-chol, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Catholics Association, indicated to the world and the Catholic churches of all countries the criminal moves of the United States to inflict a nuclear holocaust on the Korean and Asian peoples after deploying more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons in South Korea.

In his statement issued July 1 in support of our just stand set out in the joint statement of the DPRK political parties and public organisations, he said:

The United States' deployment of large numbers of nuclear weapons in such small area as South Korea is aimed at overpowering the DPRK and dominating Asian countries. The destructive power of these weapons is so tremendous as to inflict fatal damages on the Asian peoples as well as our nation.

Some countries, following the U.S. moves of nuclear war, chime in with the call for "inspection" on the DPRK that has no nuclear weapons. Japan must play an active role in getting the U.S. nuclear weapons withdrawn from South Korea nearest to her and making it a nuclear-free zone.

If the nuclear criminals resorting to threat and blackmail like a thief crying "stop thief" are allowed to make unilateral "inspection", it would mean an infringement on our dignity and independence. The United States must, first of all, open to the public its nuclear weapons in South Korea, accept inspection of them and promise not to make a nuclear attack.

If the United States is to justify its advertisement of "removal of nuclear threat", it must withdraw nuclear weapons from South Korea and make a considerable contribution to making the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free zone.

Editorial Hails CPC Founding Anniversary

SK0307110791 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0000 GMT 1 Jul 91

[NODONG SINMUN 1 July editorial: "Glorious Struggle Path: 70th Anniversary of Founding of CPC"]

[Text] Seventy years have passed since the founding of the CPC, a true vanguard unit and guiding force of the Chinese working class and people.

The Chinese working class and people today are celebrating this significant day with great pride and dignity. The Korean people enthusiastically congratulate the 70th anniversary of the founding of the CPC and send fraternal greetings to the Chinese people.

The founding of the CPC was a lawful demand of the developing modern history of China and an epoch-making event which opened a new chapter in the struggle of the Chinese people against domination and subjugation and for freedom and liberation.

Since the founding of the CPC, for the first time in history the Chinese working class and people were able to have a true revolutionary party which thoroughly advocates and speaks for their class and national interests and which is endlessly loyal to and devotedly serves the popular masses. They were also able to successfully pioneer the struggle road to construct a new China which is independent, free, and prosperous under the guidance of the party, free from exploitation and suppression.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The Chinese people are a great people who have created a brilliant culture and glorious history, and the CPC is a refined and experienced party which has a glorious revolutionary tradition and abundant struggle experiences.

After its founding, the CPC has traveled the course of the arduous but glorious struggle to achieve the victory of the socialist cause against the class enemies at home and abroad.

At a time when the CPC was being founded, the Chinese situation at home and abroad was truly complicated. Externally, the imperialists' aggressive maneuvers became conspicuous and, internally, all kinds of reactionary factions were running amok by conspiring with outside forces.

Nevertheless, without the slightest wavering and with indomitable revolutionary fighting spirit, the CPC vigorously carried out the work to awake the consciousness of the popular masses and get them organized. Also, it expertly guided them toward the revolutionary struggle against imperialism, feudalism, bureaucratism, and capitalism.

According to the correct leadership of the Communist Party and the devoted struggle of the Chinese people, the people's revolution was finally victorious in China, and the PRC was founded. This fundamentally changed the Chinese people's social and historical situation and became a great historic opportunity to change the Chinese appearance.

Advancing toward socialism was a consistent desire of the Chinese people and a correct road which they themselves had chosen. According to the leadership of the CPC, the Chinese people greatly manifested the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude, overcame rigorous trials and difficulties, and vigorously advanced along the road of sovereignty, independence, and socialism, thus liquidated the centuries-old backwardness and poverty and built a new powerful socialist China in the vast land of China.

This clearly proved that only the socialist road can make the broad popular masses of China, including the workers and peasants, masters of the country and society, that is, the master of their fate. Only the socialist road can guarantee them an independent and creative life. And, this is the only road making it possible to achieve the nation's wealth, power, and prosperity.

The fraternal Chinese people today have made great achievements in their struggle to achieve stability and unity and to build socialism with Chinese characteristics, holding fast to the four cardinal principles and deepening reform and opening to the outside world under the leadership of the CPC.

They are vigorously pushing ahead with the work to smash the imperialist strategy of peaceful transition and adhere to socialist orientation, the people's democratic dictatorship, and the leadership of the party.

The party's ideological construction, organizational construction, and work trait construction are being promoted; the spirit and trait of serving the people by the functionaries is being manifested wholeheartedly; and the party's cause is being advocated and adhered to resolutely. Along with this, the ideological indoctrination work toward the party members and workers and especially the new growing generation are being strengthened and the construction of the socialist moral culture is being accelerated.

Recently, according to the appeal of the party, the Chinese people highly upheld the decisions of the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and the Fourth Session of the 7th National People's Congress, and are vigorously launching into the struggle to carry out the main principles of the people's economy, the 10-year-plan for social development, and the 8th Five- Year-Plan.

Due to the endless development of productivity, the gross national product increased every year and the people's standard of living is being enhanced. Also, progress is being achieved in various fields including science, technology, education, culture,and health.

Truly, the Chinese people chose the road toward socialism, and thus achieved epoch-making reform and progress in a short time, which capitalist societies have not been able to do through many centuries.

The CPC is waging the vigorous struggle to unify the whole country according to the policy of one country, two systems.

Under the present complicated international situation, the CPC is consistently pursuing its independent, sovereign, and peace-loving foreign policy; is holding fast to the stand that the issue of each country should be dealt with by its people without the interference of other countries; and is conducting activities to establish a new international order, defend peace, and build a free and prosperous new world on the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

Over a long period of time, the CPC fought its way through the storm of the rigorous revolutionary struggle and through this the CPC was strengthened and developed into an invincible revolutionary party.

The CPC is an experienced party which has many refined and abundant struggle experiences such as fighting against many imperialist aggressive forces, various reactionary forces at home, rightist opportunism within the party, and left adventurism.

The Chinese male and female and old and young are consistently singing that if there is no CPC there is no new China. This shows that they are following the CPC with a firm faith.

As the old revolutionaries who had faith only in the party and followed it from the dawn of the Chinese revolution, the Chinese people's unchangeable will is to fulfill to the end the socialist cause according to the leadership of the CPC.

The brilliant achievements made by the CPC leading the people in the socialist construction and the growth of the might of socialist China, constitute a great encouragement to the revolutionary people of the world and a fatal blow to the international reactionaries going against the trend of history.

Our people are happy about the great results achieved in the socialist revolution and socialist construction through the leadership of the CPC as if it were their own success. Also the Korean people wish the fraternal Chinese people more shining victory and success in their struggle to build a powerful socialist country under the leadership of the CPC with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the core.

Korea and China are close neighbors and the people of the two countries have formed friendly and cooperative relations in the one road toward the socialist cause and have endlessly strengthened and developed this.

The friendship between the parties and people of the two countries of Korea and China will be further consolidated and developed in the struggle to fulfill to the end the socialist cause.

The Korean people will, in the future, too, as in the past, value Korea-China friendship and march forward shoulder to shoulder with the Chinese people forever in the common struggle to win the victory of the socialist cause against imperialism.

Our party and people firmly believe that the CPC and people will achieve new results in the struggle to fulfill the socialist cause.

Soviet Delegations Arrive in Pyongyang 1 Jul

SK0107155491 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1544 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] Pyongyang July 1 (KCNA)—A government light industry delegation of the Soviet Union led by chairman of the Light Industry Committee L.E. Davletova arrived here today.

It was met at the airport by Kim Pok-sin, vice-premier and chairman of the Light Industry Commission, officials concerned and Soviet ambassador to Korea Alexandr Kapto and his embassy officials.

A visiting group of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society also arrived here.

Attend Party; Speeches Exchanged

SK0207055391 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0500 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Pyongyang July 2 (KCNA)—The Administration Council arranged a party Monday evening for the Soviet Government light industry delegation on a visit to Korea.

Present on invitation were the members of the delegation headed by L. E. Davletova, chairman of the Light Industry Committee of the Soviet Union, and Soviet Ambassador to Korea Aleksandr Kapto.

Attending there were Kim Pok-sin, vice-premier and chairperson of the State Light Industry Commission, and officials concerned.

Speeches were exchanged there.

The party proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Film Show for Anniversary of Ties With Soviets

SK0207154491 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1529 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Pyongyang July 2 (KCNA)—A film show was arranged today in Pyongyang on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

Invited to the film show were Soviet Ambassador to Korea Alexandr Kapto and his embassy officials and the members of the visiting group of the Soviet-Korean friendship society.

Chon Yon-ok, vice-chairman of the committee for cultural relations with foreign countries, O Kil-pang, vice-chairman of the C.C. [Central Committee], Korean-Soviet Friendship Society, other officials concerned and working people in the city were present there.

The participants saw a Soviet feature film.

Amity With Poland Groups Sign Agreement 28 Jun

SK0307045491 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0437 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] Pyongyang July 3 (KCNA)—A 1991-1992 plan for cooperation was signed in Warsaw on June 28 between the Korea-Poland Friendship Association and the Poland-Korea Friendship Association.

It was signed by Vice-Chairman O Mun-han of the Central Committee of the Korea-Poland Friendship Association and Chairman Zbigniew Lesniak [name as received] of the Central Committee of the Poland-Korea Friendship Association.

Japan Friendship Group Elects New Officers

SK0207045291 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0425 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Pyongyang July 1 (KCNA)—A general meeting of the Association for the Promotion of Korea-Japan Friendship was held here today.

It was attended by representatives of DPRK political parties and organisations, deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly, officials of the Association and other officials concerned.

The general meeting reviewed the activities of the Association and discussed the matter of strengthening exchanges between lawmakers and organisations of Korea and Japan on a higher stage.

It was noted that the Dietmen's League for the Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship in February elected former Deputy Prime Minister of Japan Shin Kanemaru and vice-chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Social-Democratic Party Makoto Tanabe supreme advisers and changed advisers, chairman, vice-chairmen, secretary general and other officials and is actively waging a movement for the improvement of Korea-Japan relations as an organisation embracing 385 dietmen from different political parties of Japan.

The general meeting discussed the upcoming Korea visit of a 300-member national delegation of the Dietmen's League for the Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship led by Hajime Ishii, chairman of the League.

The general meeting renamed the Association for the Promotion of Korea-Japan Friendship the Korea-Japan Friendship Association.

It elected Kim Yong-sun, secretary of the Central Committee [C.C.] of the Workers' Party [WPK] of Korea and vice-chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, supreme adviser and Chong Chun-ki, chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and vice-chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, Yi Kye-paek, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party, and Choe Mun-son, chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, advisers.

It also elected Kim Yang-kon, vice-director of a department of the C.C., the WPK, chairman and eight personages vice-chairmen.

It decided to appoint the secretary general, deputy secretary general, permanent members and members who would be permanently in charge of the work of the Korea-Japan Friendship Association.

Christian Delegation Leaves for Visit to Japan

SK0207220391 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1532 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Pyongyang July 2 (kcna)—A delegation of the Korean Christians Federation led by Ko Ki-chun, secretary general of its Central Committee, left here for Japan today by plane.

A 154th short-term home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan and visiting groups of students of Korean high schools in Japan arrived in Wonsan Monday by the ship Samjiyon for a visit to the socialist homeland.

* LSWY Plenum Urges Emulation of Kim Chong-il

912C0229A Pyongyang NODONG CHONGNYON in Korean 21 Apr 91 p 1

[Unattributed article: "Let Us Wage More Vigorously the Movement To Learn From the Dear Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il—Report on the 18th Plenum of the Seventh Central Committee of the League of the Socialist Working Youth"]

[Text] The 18th Plenum of the Seventh Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea [LSWY] was held at Kumgol Workers' Cultural Hall of the Komdok Mining Complex on 18 April.

Present at the plenum were full and candidate members of the LSWY Central Committee. In addition, officials of central organizations, provinces, cities, counties and industrial complexes, and LSWY chairmen at various levels were present as observers.

The subject of the meeting was "On the Tasks for LSWY Organizations To Unite All the Youth Around the Party in One Mind by Waging More Vigorously the Movement To Learn From the Dear Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il."

The plenum was held under the impressive circumstances in which the chuche stand of our revolution has strengthened more than ever before under the energetic leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, and the people and youth throughout the country have been effecting miracles and innovations in every aspect of the revolution and construction since the beginning of the year, by waging a vigorous struggle to create the "speed of the 1990's" in response to the New Year's message of the great leader and the militant call of the party.

At the plenum, Choe Yong-hae, chairman of the LSWY Central Committee, delivered a report, and many participants took part in the discussion.

Learning from the leader of the working class is the first and foremost requirement in preparing the youths who have embarked upon the path of revolution as true communist revolutionaries. The leader of the working class is the highest model of the communist man who has in flawless form and in the highest degree all the ideological and spiritual features and qualities which every communist revolutionary should have, and for this reason, he holds an absolute position and plays a decisive role in the fulfillment of the revolutionary cause of the working class.

It follows that only when the growing generation cultivates revolutionary qualities with the leader's ideology and traits as a model, will they be able to acquire their qualities as revolutionaries and carry on the revolution from generation to generation.

It was pointed out at the plenum that learning from the leader has been a proud tradition of Korea's youth movement and has served as the central direction for youth education at each stage of the revolution. The plenum stressed in particular that with an immutable determination and wish actively to learn from the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, LSWY functionaries, youths, and students have vigorously strived for such learning, simultaneously with the movement to learn from the great leader's glorious adolescence, to suit the realities of the deepening and developing revolution and the shifting generation of the revolution.

The movement to learn from the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is a mass indoctrination movement to bring up all the new, growing generation as a reliable young vanguard of the WPK [Workers Party of Korea] and chuche-oriented true communist revolutionaries, and a mass loyalty movement designed to carry on the chuche revolutionary cause from generation to generation until consummation.

In other words, this movement is a grand ideological indoctrination movement to prepare our youths solidly as a reliable young vanguard possessed with a thoroughgoing revolutionary view of the leader and the features and qualities as the inheritors of the chuche revolutionary cause, by making them study and comprehend in depth the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's great thought and theory, his tested leadership art, and his noble communist virtues. It is also a mass loyalty movement designed to carry the chuche revolutionary cause through to fulfillment by solidly consolidating the LSWY as the militant force infinitely loyal to the party and enhancing the vanguard, shock brigade role of the youth.

The plenum stressed that the basic requirement of the movement to learn from the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is actively to learn the greatness of his thought and theory, the greatness of his leadership, and the greatness of his virtues, and that the basic purpose in vigorously waging the movement among the growing, new generation to learn from the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is brilliantly carrying on the revolutionary cause of the great leader, is to bring up all the youth soundly as chuche-oriented true revolutionaries by making them comprehend the greatness of the dear leader in depth, firmly establish in them the revolutionary view of the leader, and turn it into their view of life and make the habit of acting in accordance with this view.

Stressing that only by intensifying and developing the movement to learn from the dear leader to suit the demands of the developing realities is it possible to carry on the chuche revolutionary cause to the end until consummation and enable the SWYL to successfully fulfill its historic missions and duties, the plenum pointed out that in the past period, LSWY organizations and functionaries put the movement to learn from the dear leader at the front as the LSWY's general task and constantly intensified it to suit the demands of the developing realities.

The plenum pointed out that on numerous occasions LSWY organizations at all levels discussed the question of vigorously waging the movement to learn from the dear leader and worked out pertinent measures and carried out this movement in a goal-oriented way by setting forth concrete objectives and substance to suit the revolutionary tasks arising in each period and the actual condition of each unit, and that with a view to energetically waging the movement to learn from the dear leader the LSWY reorganized the ideological indoctrination system and strengthened summation as well as grasp and control work so that the indoctrination system might operate on a regular basis.

The LSWY saw to it that all the details of youth indoctrination were closely linked to and permeated with the movement to learn from the dear leader, and that the LSWY's agitation and propaganda system and its means were fully subordinated to the indoctrination work.

"Study meetings to learn from the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il" and "study meetings to learn from the dear leader and teacher" were held on a regular basis; research rooms were set up reverentially in all schools so that students and youths might study and learn the glory-filled history of dear leader's revolutionary activities systematically, comprehensively, and profoundly.

The plenum noted that the LSWY prepared numerous study materials on the greatness of the dear leader's thought and theory, his noble virtues, his leadership achievement, and his experience in work with the youth and delivered them to the base level. The plenum proudly pointed out that by energetically organizing "the reading march toward the Chongil Summit," "the reading march toward Mt Yongnam," "the reading march toward the study ground on Mt Changja," youth indoctrination work was permeated all the way with the movement to learn from the dear leader, and the entire agitation and propaganda system and means were concentrated on indoctrination, and the work of establishing the revolutionary view of the leader progressed in greater depth and breadth.

Next, the plenum summed up and analyzed how LSWY organizations and functionaries substantially carried out the movement to learn from the dear leader in various forms and by various methods while intensifying and developing this movement in its various aspects and phases.

A revolutionary turn was made in the work of the LSWY by augmenting still more the depth and substance of the movement to learn from the dear leader, in such a way as to suit the characteristics of all aspects of the work of the LSWY—not only ideological indoctrination work but also organization work, study-related work, and economic work.

An orderly agitation and propaganda system was established and operated on a regular basis; and as a result, ideological indoctrination work was carried out in a fresh and energetic manner. In particular, the Sixth base-level LSWY unit in Hyangpung Village, Songchon County, and the base-level unit at the tool shop of the Pyongyang Textile Machine Factory—where the dear leader gave on-the-spot guidance—were fixed as model units; and through the work of popularizing their experiences, the LSWY was able to preserve the dear leader's leadership achievement and augment the militancy of the entire league still more.

Under the slogans "Let us follow the dear leader's study method" and "Let us learn for the sake of Korea," the movement to win the "Collegiate Scientific Research Award" as well as the movement to win the "15 July Highest Achievement Award" was actively carried out among youths and students, and various other activities such as "2 June camping" were also organized and carried out . As a result, their academic achievement was improved and there was a revolutionary turn in work with students.

The plenum pointed out that through a vigorous struggle to learn from the dear leader's method of youth work and implement it thoroughly, the LSWY organized and carried out its work in a bold and spirited manner and the work method and work style of its functionaries were markedly improved, and that through the movement to learn from the dear leader, a great change has been taking place in the ideological and mental features of youths and students and in their lives.

Noting that the most important content of the ideological and mental features of our youths and children is their infinite loyalty to the party and the leader, the plenum pointed out that with their fate and future completely entrusted in the hand of the dear leader, our youths and children are burning with the rock-firm desire to inherit and carry the chuche revolutionary cause to the end until fulfillment by following the dear leader.

The plenum took note of the commendable conduct of those numerous youths and students throughout the country who are adorning every moment of life with loyalty and piety to the party and the leader, recording their conduct in their "diaries of loyalty and piety," as well as of those youths and students who do not hesitate to give their prime of life for the sake of the well-being of the great leader and the dear leader. The plenum stressed that it is one of the proud features of our youths that they treasure their political lives bestowed by the party, speak and act in tune with the heartbeat of the party wherever and whenever, and value their revolutionary comrades and collectives and devote themselves to work for the good of them.

The plenum said that the fervent loyalty of our youths to the party and the leader has manifested itself in the heroic exploits they have been producing in the grand struggle for socialist construction with a rock-hard faith and determination, under the slogan "We will do whatever the party decides!" The plenum took note of the fine communist mores displayed by 19 youths of the Songchongang Garment Factory in Hamhung and the 11 youths from Pyongyang who joined the Taehung Youth Mining Complex together; those young men who collectively volunteered to work on the construction site of Unification Street upon graduation from the Nampo Revolutionary Institute; those graduates of Nangnang I High School in Pyongyang who took up the guard duty on the post where Hero Yi Su-pok once stood guard; and those numerous youths who are voluntarily coming out to work in difficult and important fields of socialist construction and man guard posts in defense of the country. The plenum also took note of the proud struggle being waged by the workers of Komdok Mining Complex and other enterprises who are rendering distinguished services in socialist construction.

Noting that through the movement to learn from the dear leader, the spiritual and moral features of our youths and children really have changed beyond recognition, and that a radical change has also taken place in their work and life, the plenum stressed that this is the greatest achievement and the premier fruit of the loyalty movement.

The plenum outlined detailed tasks which need to be tackled in bringing up the youth as loyal servants and filial sons and daughters infinitely loyal to the dear leader and binding them together tightly around the party by raising higher the banner bearing the slogan of loyalty "Let us learn from the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il!" and by constantly intensifying the movement to learn from the dear leader.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"LSWY members and LSWY functionaries should master in greater depth the immortal chuche ideology of the great leader, his revolutionary achievement, the sagacity of his leadership, and his noble communist virtues by stepping up studies of the history of his revolutionary activities and his revolutionary thought and by intensifying and developing the movement to learn from his glorious youth."

To bind all youths and children together tightly around the party by vigorously waging the movement to learn from the dear leader is the main line of LSWY activity and a lofty duty confronting LSWY organizations and functionaries at all levels in the present period.

The plenum pointed out that LSWY organizations and functionaries should bring all youths and children together around the dear leader in one mind and carry on the chuche revolutionary cause from generation to generation until fulfillment by raising higher the banner bearing the slogan of loyalty "Let us learn from the dear leader

Comrade Kim Chong-il!" and constantly intensifying the movement to learn from the dear leader.

The plenum stressed that having a correct grasp of the substance of the movement to learn from the dear leader is the first prerequisite for binding the youth together tightly around the party through this movement.

The plenum said that LSWY organizations and functionaries should bring up all youths and children as true loyal servants and devoted filial sons and daughters infinitely loyal to the dear leader, above all by putting efforts into actively emulating the dear leader's loyalty to the great leader. The plenum pointed out that the LSWY should organize indoctrination work among the youth for the purpose of making them comprehend the great example shown by the dear leader on the road of securing longevity for the great leader and translating his intentions into action and conduct this work by using concrete materials in such a way that the youth may be greatly moved by the examples, and that to this end, all LSWY functionaries should know more and better than anyone else about the dear leader's loyalty to the great leader and prepare themselves well to conduct a skillful expository propaganda on this theme.

The plenum stressed that LSWY organizations and functionaries should, with their attention focused on having the youth attain a full, in-depth understanding of the dear leader's thought and theory, his lofty communist virtues, and his immortal achievement, subordinate the entire content of ideological indoctrination thoroughly to this objective. The plenum pointed out the need to conduct an extensive expository propaganda on how the dear leader has resolutely defended and preserved, and developed and enriched the revolutionary thought of the great leader by his extraordinary acumen and energetic ideological and theoretical activities; how the dear leader has constantly deepened and developed the chuche thought and theory on the youth movement; and how he has made an immortal achievement in the revolution and construction by his clairvoyance and tested leadership; and how infinitely noble his communist virtues are.

The plenum pointed out that the fact that the dear leader in his youth studied hard with a determination to brilliantly carry on the chuche revolutionary cause, and this offers a superb model for our youths in establishing the right view of study, the right attitude toward study, and the right content and method of study. The plenum urged that LSWY organization and functionaries carry out in a substantive manner the work designed to actively follow the noble model set by the dear leader so that our youths and students may thoroughly establish chuche in study and acquire an extensive and profound knowledge in political, economic, scientific, cultural, and all other fields, with an untiring zeal and a dogged spirit of inquiry.

The plenum then pointed out that "the reading march to the Chongil Summit," "the reading march to Mt Yongnam," and "the reading march to the study ground on Mt Changja" should be carried out tenaciously and see to it that all youths read 15,000 pages of reading materials a year; that measures should be worked out to increase the ranks of most outstanding students by stepping up the movement to win the "15 July Most Outstanding Achievement Award"; that the movement to win the "Collegiate Scientific Research Award" should be staged vigorously among university and college students under the slogan "Let us follow the dear leader's study method," in order to expand the ranks of associate PhD candidates and produce a large number of doctors, associate doctors, and world-class inventors in their twenties and thirties.

The plenum pointed out that to follow the noble example of organizational life set by the dear leader in his youth is one of the important ways to rally the youth around him in one mind by stepping up organizational life among the youth and further enhance the militant functions and roles of the LSWY as an organization. It then stressed that LSWY organizations and functionaries should completely follow the noble example of organizational life set by the dear leader in his youth and thus strengthen the organization of the LSWY and Juvenile Corps and turn them into the party's militant contingency which moves spiritedly as befitting a youth organization, and bring up all youths and children as stout chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries sharing the fate with the party.

The plenum pointed out in particular that efforts be made to exceed the criteria for the summation of daily activity set by the dear leader, carry out division and summation work in a planned and organized manner, and vigorously wage the "movement to win the youth vanguard red flag" and the movement to win the title of a "base-level model youth vanguard unit" so that the LSWY may be brimming over with the revolutionary ethos of assisting and leading one another. At the same time, the plenum said, the orderly system of organizational life established in the LSWY should be properly operated to make the youth voluntarily participate in organizational life with sincerity and give full play to the revolutionary ethos of performing their duties and conducting their daily lives with full reliance on the organization and under its guidance and control, so that they may glorify forever their precious political lives bestowed by the dear leader.

Stressing the great importance of actively following and thoroughly putting into practice the example of noble social and political activity and of good deeds movement set by the dear leader in his youth in preparing all youths fully as fervent revolutionaries infinitely loyal to the country and people and developed all-round, the plenum pointed out that LSWY organizations should vigorously conduct the work of following the shining example of social and political activity and of goods deeds movement set by the dear leader in his youth to prepare all the younger, new generation thoroughly as able social and political activists and fervent patriots.

The plenum pointed out that on the occasion of "the Youth Festival" and "Youth Day," LSWY organizations and functionaries should vigorously stage among the working youth various social and political activities and good deeds movements which are of educative value in order to arm working youths thoroughly in political and ideological terms and arm them with fervent patriotism. The plenum then stressed that by actively organizing and operating "Saturday activity of Juvenile Corps and LSWY members" and "Saturday social and political activity," LSWY organizations and functionaries should bring up working youths as true workers who know how to devote themselves to striving for the good of the society and people.

Stressing that for LSWY organizations and functionaries to actively follow and thoroughly put into practice the dear leader's method of youth work is an essential requirement for effecting a revolutionary turnaround in youth work, the plenum pointed out that the dear leader's method of youth work is a chuche-oriented method of youth work embodying the great leader's thought and method of youth movements; an encyclopaedic method of youth work which lucidly clarifies all problems arising in youth work, ranging from the building of the LSWY and the principles of its activity to the method and theory of its work; and a revolutionary method of youth work which enables the youth to play a vanguard, shock brigade role in an excellent manner by rallying them around the dear leader and giving full play to their revolutionary fervor and creative positivism.

Stating that the basic way to conduct the work of the LSWY in a fresh and vibrant manner lies in fully mastering and thoroughly putting the dear leader's method of youth work into action, the plenum stressed that all LSWY functionaries should actively follow his method of youth work under the slogan of loyalty, "Let us follow the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's method of youth work!" and strive to possess the revolutionary work habit and work attitude of solving all problems by methods of political work and boldly designing and spiritedly executing the work of the LSWY.

Saying that the second thing to do to bind all youths together rightly around the party by energetically staging the movement to learn from the dear leader is conduct the movement in diverse forms and by diverse methods and with the right masterly skill and methodology, the plenum pointed out that finding the right masterly skill and methodology is an important condition for constantly intensifying the movement to learn from the dear leader.

Noting that thanks to the sagacious leadership and solicitude of the party, all means and conditions necessary to actively conduct the movement to learn from the dear leader in diverse forms and by diverse methods are excellently in place and an orderly indoctrination system has been established within the LSWY, the plenum stressed that LSWY organizations and functionaries should carry out all the more energetically the movement to learn from the dear leader, in various forms and by various methods, and with the right masterly skill and methodology, and by utilizing all available means, conditions, and indoctrination arrangements.

The plenum said that above all, with a profound realization of the great significance of the indoctrination system in the movement to learn from the dear leader, LSWY organizations and functionaries should conduct in a substantive manner "study meetings to learn from the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il" among working youths and "study meetings to learn from the great leader and the dear leader" among young students and organize and conduct studies according to a high political and ideological standard by correctly combining lectures, discussions, and question-and-answer sessions. The plenum particularly pointed out that LSWY organizations and functionaries should improve youth schools, and with these schools as the base of operation, actively organize and conduct diverse ideological work through various indoctrination media—such as meetings in which papers on the dear leader's virtues are read, expository meetings in which drawings are used [yuhwa haesol moim], and writing competitions on the theme of loyalty and filial piety—and also conduct ideological work in a planned manner through such indoctrination media as lectures, story telling meetings, and concentrated study courses.

The plenum pointed out that more immediately, concentrated studies of educational materials on the theme "Let us learn from the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il" and contests for mastering this theme should be vigorously carried out, and that mobile illustration boards, and studies of illustrated materials, and contests in question-and-answer form to test the mastery of these materials should be organized among young students still more intensively.

The plenum also pointed out that LSWY organizations and functionaries should extensively organize survey and observation tours of the revolution's historical sites and museums of revolutionary artifacts permeated with the resplendent history of the dear leader's revolutionary activity and his achievement of struggle, and conduct active indoctrination work through these tours. The plenum stressed that survey and observation tours of the revolution's historical sites and museum of revolutionary artifacts should be organized and conducted with key emphasis on the goal of having the youth profoundly understand the dear leader's immortal revolutionary achievement so that they may renew their firm determination to fight to the end to fulfill the chuche revolutionary cause by following the party, steel themselves in political and ideological as well as physical terms, and instill in themselves a strong will, an indomitable fighting spirit, heightened organizational character, and the lofty communist spirit of collectivism.

The plenum called upon LSWY organizations and functionaries to have broad circles of youth and children participate in the march to survey "the 1,000-ri road of the revolution" and in the "survey march to the Chongil summit," which are currently being pushed on a LSWY-wide scale, while actively conducting observation tours of the revolution's historical sites and museum of revolutionary artifacts in their respective areas and stepping up indoctrination work on the newly excavated documents bearing revolutionary slogans. The plenum pointed out that LSWY organizations and functionaries should match the content of the movement to learn from the dear leader to the major anniversary commemorations of the revolution and all occasions and the operational process of the LSWY, and actively organize expository talk, newspaper reading meetings, meetings to tell stories, and discussion meetings so that they may perk up the atmosphere of the movement to learn from the dear leader and energetically carry out this movement.

Saying that the third thing to do to bind all youths tightly around the party by vigorously waging the movement to learn from the dear leader is organize and conduct this movement in close conjunction with revolutionary practice, the plenum pointed out that only by conducting the movement to learn from the dear leader in close conjunction with revolutionary practice is it possible to strengthen the organizational life of the youth and produce good results in the immediate economic tasks and studies.

Pointing out that youths and children should give full play to their loyalty to the dear leader in the fulfillment of revolutionary tasks by taking every opportunity of organizational and ideological life and taking advantage of every revolutionary task to fully comprehend the noble examples set by the dear leader in his youth, the plenum pointed out that LSWY organizations should vigorously stage the movement to win the "Youth Beacon Award for Third 7-Year Plan Fulfillment" under the slogan "Let us become young heroes in the struggle to glorify the Age of the Workers Party!" in order to let the world know that our vivacious and courageous youths are heroes of construction and heroes of creation.

The plenum stressed that more immediately, in response to the great leader's New Year's message, LSWY members and youths should continually effect new miracles and innovations that will amaze the whole world in major construction projects, such as the construction of Unification Street, Sariwon Potassium Fertilizer Complex, and the 9 October Steel Complex, and complete the construction of the Onchon-Namdong, Paegam-Yupyong, and Haeju-Ongjin railway lines ahead of schedule, and actively assist the efforts of the youths of Komdok Mining Complex, the 8 February Vinylon Complex, Tanchon Smeltery, and Munpyong Smeltery in spiritual and material terms so that they may unconditionally scale the party-assigned lead and zinc production heights and vinylon and chemical fiber production heights and give comfort and satisfaction to the dear leader.

Stating that to bring broad circles of youths and children tightly around the party through the movement to learn from the dear comrade, LSWY organizations should grasp and lead the work incident to this movement in a planned and organized manner, the plenum pointed out that LSWY organizations and functionaries at all levels should work out detailed plans for vigorously waging the movement to learn from the dear leader and intensify and develop this movement in a goal-oriented way.

Saying that in addition, LSWY organizations at all levels should definitely turn the movement to learn from the dear leader into an undertaking for broad circles of youths themselves by taking a firm grip on this movement as a committeewide project and constantly intensify grasp and lead as well as summation and reassessment [chaepochi] work, the plenum stressed that the responsible functionaries of LSWY committees at all levels should themselves draw up operational plans, grasp and lead the task, and enhance the sense of responsibility and the role of their agitation and propaganda departments, and at the same time, properly execute joint and coordinated operations between different departments, with a view to increasing the interest of functionaries in the movement to learn from the dear leader, and thus prepare all youths soundly as a vanguard having the thoroughgoing revolutionary view of the leader.

The plenum pointed out that under the revolutionary slogan "Let the entire league assist base-level organizations," LSWY organizations and functionaries at all levels should go deep among base-level organizations to thoroughly establish the revolutionary ethos of actively assisting and leading base-level LSWY functionaries so that they may wage the movement to learn from the dear leader in a creative manner. The plenum further pointed out that LSWY functionaries should have the correct stand and attitude toward the movement to learn from the dear leader and devote all their enthusiasm and energies to the tasks to intensify and develop this movement.

The plenum pointed out that LSWY functionaries should definitely upgrade their politico-theoretical and politico-administrative levels and completely master the goals, substance, forms, and methods of the movement to learn from the dear leader so as to become true standard-bearers who lead the youth by practical example. The plenum pointed out that LSWY functionaries should study and fully comprehend the immortal revolutionary achievement of the dear leader and his experience in work with the youth, become well versed in the practical operations of the LSWY, and establish the steel-like discipline of thinking and acting only in accordance with the thought and intention of the dear leader wherever and whenever.

In conclusion, the plenum pointed out that the movement to learn from the dear leader is an honorable and worthy undertaking designed to arm all the new, growing generation tightly with the greatness of the dear leader from their early childhood; to bring them up as reliable inheritors of the chuche revolutionary cause and a true young vanguard of the party having the firmly established revolutionary view of the leader; and to constantly strengthen and develop the LSWY into a youth vanguard infinitely loyal to party leadership. The plenum urged all those present to vigorously go forward with uniting all the youth around the party in one mind and strengthening and developing the LSWY forever into the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's youth league by aggressively waging the movement to learn from the dear leader under the slogan of loyalty, "Let us learn from the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il!"

The plenum adopted a pertinent decision.

The plenum also looked into organizational problems.

Independent, Self-Reliant Socialism Lauded

SK0107150491 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0600 GMT 27 Jun 91

[Unattributed talk: "Socialism of Our Own Style Is a Superior Socialism Which Ceaselessly Moves Forward on the Basis of Independence, Self-Reliance, and Self-Defense"]

[Text] Socialism of our own style being built under the leadership of the party is displaying great superiority and vitality.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Socialism of our own style which our people have built by their own efforts under the leadership of the party is the society where everything of society serves the people. It is the most dynamic society which develops ceaselessly on the basis of independence, self-reliance, and self-defense.

As the great leader has taught, our socialism is the most dynamic society which ceaselessly develops on the basis of independence, self-reliance, and self-defense.

It is, above all, because we are independent in politics that socialism of our own style can be a superior socialism which ceaselessly moves forward on the basis of independence, self-reliance, and self-defense.

Independence in politics means that the party of a country pursues the politics of working out lines and policies according to the interest of its people and according to the situation of the country, and implementing them by depending on the effort of its own people.

The party is the heart of the society, and is the driving force which remakes the society in a revolutionary and communist manner.

Only when the party has militant capabilities and vigorously mobilizes all of the social members in the revolution and construction, can the society be energetic and develop.

It is by being independent in the activities of the party that the militant capabilities of the party and its leadership are enhanced. Only by working out policies and lines according to one's own belief and by implementing them through the effort of one's own people, can the revolution and construction of a country be independently carried out.

By being independent in politics, our party is solving the problems in the socialist construction quickly and most adequately and leading the revolution and construction correctly according to the people's independent demand.

The ceaseless consolidation of socialism of our own style shows that the society can become most dynamic, when the chuche-oriented leadership of the party, which leads the social development with an independent stand, is guaranteed.

Another reason why socialism of our own style can be a superior socialism which ceaselessly moves forward on the basis of independence, self-reliance, and self-defense is because we are self-reliant in the area of economy.

The economy is the material foundation of social life. Only when we are self-reliant in the area of economy, in other words, only when we build the economy independent from others and make it self-supporting, can the natural resources of the country be utilized effectively and comprehensively, can the productivities be enhanced rapidly, can the might of the country be strengthened, and can the vitality of the society be enhanced.

Already on the day when the construction of the new society had begun, our party put forth the line of building the self-reliant national economy. Then, the line has been consistently pursued.

As a result of this, the powerful multisided modern economy, which depends on our own natural resources and technology, has been built on this soil.

Today, our self-reliant national economy is developing into a powerful one which would never falter in any situation but would firmly stand on its own feet.

Thanks to this powerful self-reliant national economy, our country never yields to any imperialists' economic pressure and embargoes but is vigorously stepping up the production and construction. It is self-supporting in meeting the material demands of the people, completely independent in politics, and able to defend itself in national defense.

The third reason why socialism of our own style can be superior socialism which ceaselessly moves forward based on the foundation of independence, self-reliance, and self-defense is because we are able to defend ourselves with our national defense.

The self-defending capabilities are a military guarantee for the country's independence from others and for its self-reliant development.

At a time when imperialism still exists, we can defend the country and people and persistently carry out the socialist construction, only when we are able to defend ourselves.

Our country has completely embodied the principle of defending oneself and, thus, is capable of defending itself.

Thanks to the credible self-defending capabilities, socialism of our own style is reliably defending the fatherland and the gains of the revolution by repelling the incessant aggressive maneuvers of the enemies and is firmly guaranteeing the ceaseless advance of the revolution.

Indeed, socialism of our own style is an independent and self-reliant society having self-defending capabilities, which has been built through the complete embodiment of the principle of independence, self-reliance, and self-defense. Thus, it is shining as a superior society which has a formidable might.

The true path for the consummation of the socialist cause is the even more complete implementation of the line of independence, self-reliance, and self-defense.

By thoroughly embodying the principle of independence, self-reliance, and self-defense under the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea, we must even more highly display the superiority of our country's socialism and its vitality.

Kim Chong-il Single-Hearted Unity Work Lauded

SK0207002691 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2316 GMT 1 Jul 91

["Ours Is Invincible Socialism Based on Singlehearted Unity of the Leader, Party and Masses"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang July 1 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today carries a by-lined article under the headline "Ours Is Invincible Socialism Based on the Singlehearted Unity of the Leader, the Party and the Masses."

Noting that singlehearted unity of the leader, the party and the masses has been successfully achieved in our country today, the article says:

The party and the leader trust and boundlessly love the people, and the people repose unquestioned trust in the party and the leader and uphold them—this is the true features of our singlehearted unity and herein lie the essential advantages of the socialism of our style and its invincible might.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has said:

"The socialism of our country is an invincible socialism based on the singlehearted unity of the leader, the party and the masses."

In his work "Our Socialism for the People Will Not Perish" dear Comrade Kim Chong-il gave a profound theoretical exposition of the fact that the singlehearted unity of the leader, the party and the masses constitutes the permanent life and soul of our socialism.

This singlehearted unity constitutes the permanent life and soul of our socialism because it is the fundamental source of the existence of socialism and its consolidation and development, its advantages and vitality.

However desperately the imperialists may try against socialism they cannot exert influence when the driving force of the revolution is powerful.

The article says the singlehearted unity of the leader, the party and the masses makes it possible to successfully build socialism strictly from the independent stand and enables the socialism of our country to provide the people with a genuine political, economic, ideological and cultural life.

Noting that the singlehearted unity of the leader, the party and the masses achieved in our country today is ascribable to the wise guidance of the party and the leader and the great guiding ideology, the article goes on:

Ours is an invincible socialism based on the singlehearted unity of the leader, the party and the masses because, above all, we hold the great leader, a distinguished leader, in high esteem at the van of the revolution.

We owe the superior socialism of our style which is centred on the popular masses, the invincible socialism based on the singlehearted unity of the leader, the party and the masses, built in our country, to the tireless, energetic activities of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and his wise leadership.

Love of the people is a great personality of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The singlehearted unity of the leader, the party and the masses is precisely based on his boundless love of the people.

As he boundlessly loves the people and successfully carries their desire into reality our people most deeply respect and look up to him as their father and follow him with loyalty and filial piety.

The invincible might of our socialism based on the singlehearted unity of the leader, the party and the masses also lies in the leadership of the great party.

Whether the party's guidance to socialist society is ensured or not is a fundamental matter deciding on the fate of socialism.

It is because our party is powerful that solid singlehearted unity of the leader, the party and the masses has been achieved in our country today and socialist construction is vigorously forging ahead on the basis of its might.

Our people regard the Workers' Party of Korea, a working class party, as their only guiding force, entrust their destinies entirely to it and faithfully uphold its leadership.

Our socialism is being constantly consolidated and developed into a socialism based on the singlehearted unity of the leader, the party and the masses also because it takes the chuche idea as its ideological basis.

As it embodies the chuche idea our socialism becomes a man-centred socialism under which man is the master of everything and everything is made to serve man and an invincible socialism based on the singlehearted unity of the leader, the party and the masses.

Our singlehearted unity today is an ideological one based on the chuche idea, a singlehearted unity of action which meets the requirements of the chuche idea.

It is the highest pride and happiness of our people to live under the invincible socialism based on the singlehearted unity of the leader, the party and the masses, the article concludes.

NODONG SINMUN Lauds 'Communist Virtue'

SK0307015691 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0014 GMT 22 Jun 91

[NODONG SINMUN 22 June special article: "It Is in the Great Pride of Our Socialism That Communist Virtue Is Being Highly Displayed"]

[Text] Our party has lived up to its name as the great party which has compiled immortal achievements for the era, for the revolution, for the fatherland, and for the people. One of the brilliant achievements compiled by our party is that the ideological and mental world of our people has been enhanced to a new high stage and that our society has been changed into a most just and harmonious society replete with communist virtue. The beautiful behaviors of sparing no efforts and stopping at nothing for the party and the revolution and for groups and comrades are flowering among our people today, and our society has become a fine society in which genuine communist revolutionaries of chuche type with infinite loyalty to the party and the revolution, with pure and clean revolutionary conscience, and with warm human love, are living.

Our people, who have unstintedly shown the human beings' noble mental world which advances along the leadership of the party under the popular masses-centered, superior chuche-oriented socialist system, are precisely a most dignified and happy people.

1. The superiority of a social system finds extensive expression in the way of life of the people who live in that society and their mental and moral traits.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and secretary of the party Central Committee, has indicated: In our society all the people are firmly united as one, based on a revolutionary sense of obligation and comradely love, and they struggle together, helping and leading each other, under the principle of "one for all and all for one." This is the greatest pride of our society which is inconceivable in the capitalist society, and precisely herein lies the source of our people's boundless happiness and invincible strength.

Society is a group of men. The level of development of a society is prescribed by the plane of the ideological and mental world of the people, the masters of the society. However much material wealth may be produced and however highly technology may be developed, if the people who form a society fail to have noble mental and moral features and the number of mental cripples increase among them, we cannot prescribe such a society as a developed and superior society.

By nature, men as social beings aspire for and seek something beautiful and noble and want to lead a dignified and rewarding life with outstanding mental and moral traits. However, such demands of men are not realized in all systems or in all societies. However, such demands can be realized only in the socialist society. In the socialist society, all people occupy equal positions as the masters of the state and the society and are united as one social and political organism which shares the same destiny. Accordingly, in the socialist society there exists no social evil which tramples underfoot the noble mental and moral ethos of human beings. Therefore, in the socialist society all of the people lead a harmonious life, helping and leading each other, and through this course they grow up to be human beings of a new type, that is, genuine revolutionaries with outstanding communist traits.

To the contrary, in the capitalist society the hostile class exists, and all forms of unjustice and corrupt life-style are rampant. Because of this, many people have to sell even their human dignity and conscience, and people are destined to become vulgar human beings who seek only indolence, pleasure, and money. In other words, in the capitalist society in which all of the beautiful aspects of human life are trampled underfoot and only negative aspects of human life are rampant, the people cannot live in a just manner and with sincerity, nor can they seek something noble and lofty even though they try to seek them. This is why those people who try to pursue the value of genuine life, free from all sorts of social evils, aspire for socialism and deem it their infinite honor and happiness to live in the bosom of socialism.

In our country, the most superior socialism, in which the chuche idea has been embodied, has been built and resolutely safeguarded and defended under the wise leadership of the party and the leader. As a result, a proud reality in which all beautiful and noble traits of human beings are extensively enhanced has been unfolded in our country.

Our working people today have been outstandingly prepared to be the genuine working people of socialism ideologically, mentally, and morally, and numerous impressive epics that only outstanding communist human beings can create are being unfolded.

The fact that with the brilliant completion of the work of human reforms the people's ideological and mental features have been developed into a new high stage and the whole society is filled with the beautiful and noble communist virtue is indeed a proud thing, and precisely herein lie the superiority and characteristics of our style of socialism and the source of its invincible might. In the socialist society of our country, the noble virtue of the people being boundlessly loyal to the leader of the revolution is being highly displayed.

As elucidated by our party, loyalty is the political and ideological trait of revolutionary fighters who, upholding the leader as the center of unity and as the center of ideology and leadership, follow the leadership of the leader, and filial piety is the moral trait of revolutionary fighters who uphold and follow the leader as the father, upholding him as the center of the social organism. Such traits are the primary factor which highly enhances the mental and moral traits of genuine human beings, that is, the people who are carrying out socialist construction.

Apart from holding the leader—who identifies and leads us as the genuine master and creator of history and who bestows an eternal life upon us—in high esteem as the father and following him, we cannot contemplate the duty, obligation, and clean conscience of those who have embarked on the road of the revolution. The source of the beautiful and noble virtue that people display for the fatherland, for the people, and for the revolution is precisely their loyalty to the leader. In a nutshell, how the communist virtue is highly displayed in a society is closely related to how deeply the people who live under that society cherish in their hearts loyalty to their leader.

Today, our people have firmly armed themselves with the revolutionary review of the leader and cherish in their hearts the greatness of their leader and their party as their firm faith. Socialism of our country is a most harmonious and united revolutionary family in which all of the people are firmly united with the party and the leader and share the same destiny with them to the end. Our people are genuine communist revolutionaries who have grown up in the bosom of the party and the leader. This is why our people deem it their due duty and lofty obligation to be boundlessly loyal and dutiful to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who has bestowed glory and happiness upon them.

Consummating the revolutionary cause of chuche to the end by resolutely safeguarding, defending, and thoroughly implementing the lines and policies set forth by the party and the leader is precisely the firm and invariable faith and will of our people. As a result, a new epic of loyalty to the party and the leader which is unprecedented in history is being unfolded in our country today. Our people's noble virtue of adhering only to the ideology of their party and leader, of finding joy and value of life in upholding and implementing the intent of the party and the leader, and of sacrificing themselves for the party and the leader, jumping into fire and water, can be highly displayed only in the socialist system of our country under which the whole society is replete with loyalty to the party and the leader.

In our society which is replete with the communist virtue, all of the people struggle, devoting their all, for the party, for the revolution, and for the interests of society and groups [chiptan]. The value of men's lives is determined by how they contribute to society and groups. No matter how well one may satisfy one's personal desire, if one has made no contribution to the development of society and groups, such a life will be valueless and an empty dream.

The genuine honor and happiness of a human being, as a social being, lie in struggling for society and groups, not in seeking one's own interests. Only such a society in which these people serve, firmly uniting together, can travel the road of eternal prosperity. Our socialist society is the socialist society which genuine revolutionaries of chuche type—who have been firmly armed with a collectivist review on life—build and develop, firmly uniting as one.

Such a phenomenon in which one pursues only one's (?pleasure), without taking an interest in the interests of the society, groups, the party, and the revolution, cannot occur in our society. Our people are burning with the single-minded desire to work harder and to make greater contributions for the enrichment and development of the country. This is precisely our people's noble trait. This is why such a phenomenon in which people voluntarily advance in difficult and arduous fields to lead a more worthy and rewarding life and to work harder in their generation is occurring in our society.

There are those genuine revolutionary fighters who treasure the interests of the party and the revolution above all else in coal mines, mines, plant construction sites, the rural economic sectors, and other various sectors on which our party has concentrated efforts. In fact, the state assigns the outposts of the revolution to our people according to their talent, ability, and demands in our country. And even though they work at these outposts throughout their lives, no one blames them for this. Furthermore, voluntarily working at more difficult and arduous outposts and voluntarily advancing in those sectors which can solve our party's most urgent problems is precisely the demonstration of people's lofty mental outlook.

Our people's communist virtue of treasuring the interests of the party and the revolution more than their own interests which has been displayed at a lofty plane can be vividly seen even in the struggle of unheralded heroes. Numerous unheralded heroes among our people are the models of the communist human beings of chuche type. They do not hesitate to devote themselves to the party and the revolution, regardless of whether others recognize them or not.

At a time when numerous people in capitalist countries have been reduced to egotists who pursue only their own interests, being imbued with corrupt and unsound ideologies, the noble communist virtue of thinking of the interests of the party and the revolution first is being displayed in our country today. This is indeed a proud phenomenon. Also, in our country replete with the communist virtue, the lofty revolutionary spirit of treasuring, of loving man, and of sparing no effort for comrades is being highly displayed.

The communist revolutionaries are those who have rich tenderness and the milk of human kindness and who have deep brotherliness toward their fellow comrades. Those who do not love man and who lack the revolutionary sense of obligation toward their fellow comrades cannot be faithful to the party and the revolution, nor can they do good things which can move people.

Our socialism is the socialism in which those revolutionaries with noble and lofty communist morality and traits advance forward, helping and leading each other, firmly uniting around the party and the leader. In the socialist society of our country, which has adopted the chuche idea, the great man-centered ideology as its political philosophy, man's personality and independent rights are respected to the maximum, everything serves men, and the relations between individuals have become not only the relations of revolutionary obligation based on comradely love, but also the fraternal relations of intimate comrades-in-arms. Thus, the revolutionary virtue of comradely love is being highly displayed in our society.

Our people—who are carrying out the revolution, helping and leading each other and with a noble political life, in the bosom of the party and the leader—are sincere and earnest toward their revolutionary comrades. In our country, it is a common sight for revolutionary comrades to help and lead each other. Also, such impressive deeds as to sacrifice one's all for one's fellow comrades are a common sight in our country. This is inconceivable in the capitalist society in which human character is trampled underfoot and the law of the jungle prevails. People respect and love each other. They do not hesitate to sacrifice their lives for others. They are firmly united, maintaining kindred relationships. Precisely herein lies the source of the invincibility of our revolution.

The revolutionary comradeship highly displayed today among our party members, workers, and youth is not merely an affection nor a business-like love. It is a principled love welling up from boundless loyalty to the party and the leader and is the most solid ideological and spiritual unity in permanently sharing ideology and destiny on the path of upholding the party's leadership.

Because of this, the virtue of revolutionary comradeship blooming in our society has become an endlessly noble virtue and motive power enabling us to powerfully push for our revolution.

The superiority of our society, where the communist virtue is highly displayed today, is clearly proven by the fact that all the people voluntarily and faithfully participate in a life of labor and endlessly love the common assets of the state and society.

A life of labor constitutes an important content in common life in society, and faithful participation in it is a noble trait and sacred moral obligation of social people. Those who despise labor and dislike to work are not qualified to enjoy material assets and cannot be respected and loved by the people.

In our country where all the people have become the magnificent masters of the state and society, a life of labor is the most precious and rewarding life for everyone, and all the people voluntarily and faithfully participate in social labor with great pride and devotion.

As the result, there are no hooligans in our society who eat the bread of idleness, like the exploiting class in capitalist society. All the people are fulfilling their missions through diligent and faithful labor as the masters of the state and society.

Our people today love labor and are working faithfully in their assigned outposts, whether being watched or not, and do not expect the rewards or fame. Under our own style of socialism in which the party and the state, bearing the full responsibility, are taking care of the people's lives and even their future, our workers are not working for remuneration but are working by cherishing only the noble idea as to how they can repay the party's and leader's benevolence through their excellent work.

Because they have such an excellent spiritual world, an enormous number of volunteers among our people went to the sites of great socialist construction, including mines, and participated in patriotic labor, thus highly displaying the communist virtue.

Our people are fully demonstrating the noble ethics as socialist workers not only in the life of labor but also in sparing and loving the common assets of the state and society.

Indeed, our own style of socialism in which the chuche idea has been embodied is an excellent society, where all beautiful and noble ethics cherished by the chuche-type communist revolutionaries—the genuine social men—are comprehensively displayed.

It is a great happiness for our people to live and carry out the revolution under the superior socialist system, an excellent society which a number of revolutionaries and people dreamed of for a long time as an ideal and in which the communist ideas and ethics are comprehensively embodied.

2. It is the precious fruition of our party's wise leadership that our people's ideological and spiritual world developed into a new higher stage and that our own style of socialism is illuminating an excellent society where communist virtue is overflowing.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, has indicated: The superiority and firmness of socialism depend on the revolutionary nature and guiding role of the party of the working class, which is the guiding force in socialist society.

Just as in all other domains of revolution and construction, the party of the working class is playing the decisive role in constantly strengthening and developing the society into a sound and revolutionary society where communist virtue is highly displayed.

Without the party's guidance, all the members of society cannot arm themselves with communist ideas nor can they be united as one social and political organism. Without the party's guidance, the noble virtue displayed among the people cannot be promoted and developed nor can it be expanded into the pansocial scope.

All issues on soundly developing a society and reforming it in a communist way, including fostering the people to become communist-style men, establishing the revolutionary outlook on life among the people and eliminating all social sources that cause various injustice and immorality, can be resolved only under the guidance of the party.

In short, to what degree the affirmative and communist-style ethics dominate the entire society and how the beautiful virtue is to be displayed among the people depend on the guiding role of the party which leads the society and people.

By upholding the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and following the wise leadership of the glorious party, our people came to have noble and lofty spiritual and moral ethics which the socialist workers—the honest men—should have. Thus, we have become the proud people who are creating a proud history of communist virtue unseen in any other society.

Today all victories, successes, and a number of impressive epics on men registered on this land have been attained by the wise leadership of our party.

Without the wise leadership of our party, we cannot talk about several millions of party members and workers who are firmly armed with collectivist traits on life and about the growth of youth of new generations nor can we think of the fact that our society turned into the people's ideal society filled only with what is beautiful and noble and what is just and harmonious.

By carrying out the ideological indoctrination work in an aggressive manner among the party members and workers by assuming the ideological revolution as the basis, our party turned our society into an excellent society overflowing with communist virtue.

Making a society overflow with communist virtue is, in essence, the work of reforming all members of the society to be genuine communist revolutionaries with noble spiritual and moral ethics. Therefore, in order to achieve this work, we should assume as the basis the ideological indoctrination work for fostering people to be the communist-style men.

No revolutionary is perfect and no man lives and works in a communist way in his natural existence. Only when a man receives constant ideological indoctrination, can he formulate a revolutionary outlook on the world and carry out many works beneficial to the party, the revolution, the nation and the people.

This shows that whether the communist virtue is displayed among the people depends on whether the party of the working class carries out the ideological indoctrination for the people.

From the early days of leading the revolution and construction, our party always directed great strength at intensifying the ideological indoctrination work. In this course, a great number of unique ideas and theories on reforming men were created and precious experience and achievements were attained.

From immortal works and policies of our party, we can realize how faithful our party is to ideological indoctrination work and how energetically our party carried out this work.

In the days of victoriously leading the socialism of our own style, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il made public a number of precious documents including the works, "On a Few Issues Raised in Education of the Chuche Idea" and "On Firmly Establishing the Chuche Revolutionary Trait." Thus, he comprehensively elucidated all theoretical and practical issues raised in intensifying the ideological indoctrination work.

Our party has presented very many creative principles on the ideological indoctrination work, including the principle of giving firm priority to the ideological indoctrination work over all the other works, the principle of carrying out this work as part of an indoctrination on the chuche idea, the principle of innovatively carrying out the ideological indoctrination work in various types and methods, and the principle of substantially carrying out the ideological indoctrination work depending upon realistic demands and the characteristics of the targets of this work. New turns have been brought in the work of remodeling man, and something positive and communist has been firmly dominant in our society because our party has presented and thoroughly implemented those valuable principles on the ideological indoctrination work.

Truly, our people today are highly displaying beautiful communist virtues as a result of the fact that our party has propagated noble ideas and spirits and noble moral virtues by persistently carrying out the indoctrination work. Our working class has brought about incomparable feats in socialist construction by displaying high revolutionary spirits and combat capabilities because our party has raised it into the core force of society and the pillar of the country. Also, our agricultural workers and intellectuals, freeing themselves from the restraints of the outdated ideas, have fully displayed the spirits of resolute devotion and collective spirits because our party has well carried out the work of indoctrinating and guiding them.

Our young boys and girls, too, have done many good things, which have impressed people, because they have been raised and indoctrinated in the bosom of our party. Reality shows that only a party that strongly unites workers, peasants, and people from various other walks of life and that carries out the work of ideologically indoctrinating them can build sound and good society filled with beautiful communist virtues.

Also, our party has greatly contributed to the work of turning our society into a good society filled with beautiful communist virtues by thoroughly carrying out the political work of positively praising positive and meritorious deeds and inspiring all the members of society to learn from them.

Overcoming negativism with positivism, praising meritorious deeds, and inspiring many people to learn from them is the most efficient method for indoctrination and political work that complies with the innate demands of socialist society. Excellent, meritorious acts that move people can only be done in a socialist society in which exploitation and suppression have disappeared and in which something positive has been dominant, and, these meritorious acts, which have the extraordinary power to influence, vigorously inspire people to commit righteous acts. Therefore, using the method of indoctrination to influence people by positive example, a socialist society can prepare all the people to become genuine communist revolutionaries and can newly turn social atmospheres revolutionary.

The work of praising positive examples and inspiring people to learn from them has been very well carried out under the party's leadership in our country. Proud epics on a humble woman who is called the mother of communism for taking care of several parentless children, an obscure ranger who is highly respected in society as a patriot and unheralded hero for having spent his entire life in taking care of forests, and an ordinary warrior who is given the hero title for having risked his life for his revolutionary comrades can be born in the embrace of our party which positively praises meritorious people and which endlessly treasures their deeds.

At the time when we did not have the great leader and when we were deprived of our territory, our people could not do something good and righteous even if they wanted to. All our people, who were in that situation, are socially praised for doing what they, as masters of society and masters of the country, should do. This is truly what they can be proud of. Our party spares no efforts to praise the beautiful deeds of the people and inspire all the other people to learn from them, and even produce numerous movies on them. Under the party's policy, many such good movies that show the true examples of our era's people and positive example as "The 14th Winter" and "Girls of My Hometown" have been produced, and the struggle to follow the examples of the leading characters of films has been vigorously waged as a mass movement. As a result, the ideological and spiritual status of our party members and workers and a new generation of young people has experienced great change, and they have highly displayed beautiful communist virtues.

We cannot talk about the numerous youth sub-work teams that were established in the rural areas throughout the nation or think about the endlessly increasing ranks of the unsung heroes who silently sacrificed their lives for the party, the revolution, the fatherland, and people, apart from our party's leadership which always guides us wisely to consistently adhere to and thoroughly fulfill the consistent policy of the indoctrination to influence people by positive example.

As long as we find a model of a true man who is in accordance with our people's spiritual world in which its intention is to always find beautiful, lofty, and just things, and as long as our party exists which makes it possible to lead us to learn their behavior, the communist virtue in our society will continue to be highly manifested.

Making the whole society be overfilled with a sound and revolutionary way of life and struggle trait is another great feat which our party contributed to developing our society into a superior society in which the communist virtue is highly displayed.

All behavior of the people is a manifestation of their ideological, spiritual, and moral life. Only where people lead a sound and revolutionary life ideologically and spiritually, can beautiful and good deeds for the society and group come about. Therefore, in order to highly manifest the communist virtue among the people by the working-class party, their way of life and struggle trait must be changed into a revolutionary one, and great efforts must be made so that a sound atmosphere throughout the whole society can be overfilled.

What is important in making the whole society be overfilled with a sound and revolutionary way of life and struggle trait, is never to accept the bourgeois ideology and decadent trend which is being spread by the imperialists. However, even if a spark of this is allowed or penetrated into our society, the society will fall ill; its sound spirit will be ruined; and many people will become handicapped people who are corrupt spiritually and morally.

Therefore, regardless of who it is, those carrying out the revolution must enhance their vigilance toward the bourgeois ideology and its way of life and must never allow this to be carried out. Our party's position and attitude toward the bourgeois ideology and trait which the imperialists are spreading is resolute.

Starting from the firm position that there can only be the great chuche idea and revolutionary morality in the socialism of our style, our party endlessly intensified the indoctrination work to strengthen the indoctrination of the chuche idea among the party members and workers, and to have a correct understanding of the reactionary and harmful characters of the bourgeois ideology and trait.

Therefore, in our country all the people are carrying out their work and living in a revolutionary way by firmly arming themselves with high class awareness and are thoroughly denouncing the rotten bourgeois ideology, culture, and way of life.

By thoroughly establishing a socialist way of life based on collectivism and by guiding our people to carry out the revolutionary practice and organizational life well, our party is accelerating to revolutionize and carry out the working classification of the whole society, thus wholly manifesting the superiority of the socialism of our style.

Today our party members and workers are all enjoying a valuable political life. Everyone of them are a part of the political organization which is guided by the party organization of the working class and the party. Through this process they are endlessly cultivating themselves.

According to our party's struggle through goal consciousness, the socialist way of life is being fostered on the whole in our country. Therefore, in our country we cannot find any unsound phenomena as in a capitalist society where an inhuman way of life is being carried out to sacrifice other people's interests or to pursue one's personal comfort and enjoyment. Since our society is living soundly and all the people are living in a revolutionary and militant way, the lofty communist virtue is highly displayed throughout the nation and heroic feats in all fields of the revolution and construction are being created endlessly.

The history of the communist movement achieved the nation's and country's development and has recorded much of the party's struggle history which was to achieve the popular masses' independence. However, history still does not know of a party as ours that brilliantly resolved the issue of human reform according to the dynamic ideological and theoretic activity and the refined leadership, and that changed our society into a society—a magnificent society which endlessly manifests all beautiful traits which social men possess—that is dominated by only just and positive aspects.

Therefore, all the people today are highly manifesting unprecedentedly the communist virtue, and are proudly calling our hopeful era where everyone is helping each other and living in harmony, the era of the Workers Party.

According to the wise leadership of our party, our people's immutable will and resolution is to endlessly strengthen and develop the socialism of our style into a sound and superior society which is overfilled with the communist virtue.

The promising future of socialism is guaranteed by the lofty ideological and mental features of the people, the main force of socialism. If and when all the people firmly establish a chuche-oriented view of the revolution, if and when they do many good deeds for the party, for the revolution, and for the prosperity of the fatherland and the nation, and if and when they highly display their collectivist spirit, helping and leading each other, our style of socialism will become an ever-victorious, invincible socialism which will shine forever.

We should lead a worthy and valauble life every moment, cherishing deep in our hearts the great dignity and pride of carrying out the revolution under the leadership of the great party and leader in the most superior socialism in which the chuche idea has been embodied. For revolutionaries to lead a worthy and valuable life every moment means not only to be infinitely loyal and dutiful to the leader of the revolution with firm and invariable faith wherever and whenever and whatever the circumstances, but also to sacrifice their whole life for the victory of the revolution without halting their struggle even for a moment. Only those who live this way can not only glorify their political life bestowed by the party and the leader and greatly contribute to the party and the revolution, but also win high respect from the people.

Today, our revolution faces the most glorious period in its development. Today, we have a proud reality in which the most superior style of socialism—in which the chuche idea has been embodied—has been unfolded, and our struggle has become a struggle overflowing with firm faith and optimism.

All our functionaries and working people should cherish deep in their hearts the pride and happiness of having been born in this glorious era and in living and carrying out the revolution as fighters of the part. They should glorify the days of the revolution with the feats of loyalty. Like the fallen anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters who were infinitely loyal to the great General Kim Il-song under the slogan, "It is our glory to live and to sacrifice our life in the course of the revolution," we should thoroughly establish a thorough review of the leader, should resolutely safeguard and defend the chuche-oriented indeology and line of the party and the leader, and should devote everything to the implementation of this ideology and line.

To lead the communist virtue to be constantly and highly displayed in our society, it is also imperative for all functionaries and the working people to constantly cultivate themselves. For the communists who should carry out the revolution during their lifetime under the leadership of the party and the leader, there should not be the slightest degree of self-admiration or satisfaction in their ideological training and mental and moral cultivation. Men are the beings who have been prepared and cultivated ideologically, mentally, and morally. Therefore, men are to think and act, and they are to contribute to the party and the revolution. Hence, we should constantly temper ourselves and should reject self-admiration and slackness in the ideological life, in the organizational life, and in the practice of the revolution.

Those who are highly displaying the communist virtue today are precisely the genuine model of human beings of our times. We should follow their acts and make consistent efforts to raise ourselves to the plane of their lofty mental outlook. Thus, we should see to it that such impressive deeds as to stir up people and to win admiration from the people of the world are further displayed in all sites where our party members and working people live and work.

By living and carrying out the revolution in the bosom of the glorious party, holding in high esteem the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people have grown up to become genuine communist revolutionaries of chuche type who have thorough ideological faith and who are thorough in morality and obligation. As long as all the people advance, firmly uniting around the party and the leader and with lofty and noble mental and moral features, our socialism will shine forever as an eternally sound and promising society.

Thermal Plant Increase in Electricity Noted

SK0107151491 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1459 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] Pyongyang July 1 (KCNA)—The Pyongyang Thermal Power Complex registered an increase of 11 percent in the output of electricity during the first five months of this year as compared with the like period last year.

Till June 20 the power production increased 7 percent up on the corresponding time of the previous month.

The success is attributable to the raising of combustion efficiency of boiler through technical innovations. The complex was built in the early 1960s when the construction of thermal power plants began in Korea.

In those days the government saw to it that many thermal power plants relying on coal resources abundant in the country were built along with hydraulic power stations.

Large-scale thermal power plants were built in Pyongyang, Pukchang, Chongchongang and other areas in the '60s and the '70s.

As a result, the thermal power generating capacity doubled in the 1970-1979 period and the rate of thermal power accounted for more than 50 percent of the total generating capacity.

The Pyongyang Thermal Power Complex with a generating capacity of hundreds of thousands of kw supplies heat and steam as well as electricity to Pyongyang City.

Coal Production in North Pyongan Province Noted

SK0207110491 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1015 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Pyongyang July 2 (KCNA)—The Kujang District Coal Mining Complex is a noted coal production base of Korea.

The complex is located in Kujang County, North Pyongan Province.

There are Yongdung, Yongmun and Yongsu coal mines under the complex.

Nearly 60 years have passed since coal-cutting began in this district, but it has still big deposits of high-quality anthracite.

The complex has systematically increased coal output.

Coal output in 1973 stood 5.5 times the 1956 figure and far more coal than in 1973 will be produced this year.

The produced coal is supplied to the industrial establishments in North Pyongan Province and much of it is exported.

The complex recently has undertaken ambitious projects to markedly increase coal output.

A 7 km belt conveyer line project is currently under way at the Yongdung coal mine which holds a big share of the coal production of the complex.

A 4 kilometre section has already been completed and the project in the remaining section is progressing apace.

When this long-distance belt conveyer line from the coal mine to the coal loading yard has been completed, the transport capacity of the coal mine will double.

The complex is putting stress on developing new machines including a new type coal-cutter to increase coal production.

KCNA Reviews Jul Pyongyang Press

SK0307063191 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0517 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Press review]

[Text] Pyongyang July 3 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today carries a message of solidarity to President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from President Gnassingbe Eyadema of the Republic of Togo on the occasion of the month of the international solidarity for peace and reunification of Korea.

Appearing in the daily are a solidarity letter to Comrade Kim Il- song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, from Dilip Barua, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bangladesh (Marxist-Leninist), expressing deep concern over the deployment of more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons in South Korea by the United States and a solidarity letter to him from David Baz, chairman of the National Socialist Party of Syria in Lebanon, supporting the struggle of the Workers' Party of Korea for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea.

The press gives an account of a joint meeting of employees and constructors of the Sunchon vinalon complex and allied enterprises held to vow to carry through the recent teachings of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

Conveyed in NODONG SINMUN are voices of South Korean people who look up to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as the sun of guidance.

Seen in the daily is a message of greetings sent by the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea to the national conference of the African National Congress of South Africa.

According to the daily, thanks of the Central Committee of the workerss party of Korea were conveyed to county party committees which actively helped the People's Army.

Printed in the daily is a message the WPK Central Committee received from the national committee of the Workers World Party of the United States in reply to its message of greetings to the latter's national convention.

The daily informs the readers of the discovery of many revolutionary slogans written on trees during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle in seven cities and counties of South and North Pyongan Provinces.

The French committee to support the proposal for founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo issued its bulletin "KORYO NEWS", says the paper .

The press editorially calls for stepping up production and construction through an effective movement to create new norms and new records.

NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON run articles under the respective titles "Model Workteam Movement for Increased Production and Economy Is New Mass Movement To Effect Upsurge in Production and Construction" and "Loyal Model Machine Movement Is Massive Equipment Management Movement".

It is reported in the press that a film show was given on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the conclusion of the Korean- Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance and a 1991-1992 plan for cooperation was signed in Warsaw between the Korea-Poland Friendship Association and the Poland-Korea Friendship Association.

Given in the press are accounts of functions held in different countries on the occasion of the June 25-July 27 month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

The press reports that a meeting was held to commemorate the 35th anniversary of the formation of the conultative council of former South Korean politicians in the North for the promotion of peaceful reunification and the spokesman for the Korean Student Committee told a KCNA reporter about the participation in the planned July 7 working-level talks between delegates of the students in the North and the South and overseas.

In connection with the fact that the Korean Struggle Committee for the Release of Yim Su-kyong and the Measure Committee for the Rescue of Rev. Mun Ik-hwan set "a period of struggle for encouragement to and release of pro-reunification patriotic figures" at a joint meeting, NODONG SINMUN runs a commentary entitled "Patriotic Figures Who Visited the North Must Be Released Immediately".

In a commentary, the daily denounces the South Korean authorities for launching into a repressive campaign to stifle the coalition for national democratic movement to frustrate the planned pan-national rally.

Under the fixed title "Igniter of Korean War", the daily begins editing articles exposing the fact that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are the criminals who unleashed the Korean war.

It is reported in the daily that the secretary general of the Ghanaian national institute of the chuche idea supported the DPRK's decision to enter the United Nations and a U.S. Asian expert said "There is no need for the United States to deploy its nuclear weapons in South Korea".

Given in the daily are an account of a meeting held to mark the 70th anniversary of the foundation of the Communist Party of China and the gist of the speech delivered by Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the C.C. [Central Committee], Communist Party of China, at the meeting.

China published the second edition of "Selected Works of Mao Zedong" (Vols.1-4) and a Hanoi people's rally was held to hail the success of the 7th congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, says the daily.

NODONG SINMUN runs a commentary captioned "Affirmative Development" and MINJU CHOSON "New Progress in Solution of Cambodian Problem" on the meeting of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia presided over by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

It is reported in the press that the Guinean president rejected the Western-style "democracy" and the chancellor of Germany denounced the neo-Nazis.

The first secretaries of the Siberian party committees of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union criticized the actions of the leadership of the country, says NODONG SINMUN.

South Korea

Reportage on No Tae-u's U.S. Visit Continues

Welcoming Ceremony at White House

SK0307001691 Seoul YONHAP in English 1714 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Washington, July 2 (YONHAP)—The half-hour welcoming ceremony for South Korean President No Tae-u at the White House Tuesday was held in an atmosphere of amity and grandeur, except that an honor guard and several military band members fell in a faint at the end of the ceremony, apparently because of sultry weather.

More than 1,000 well-wishers from both countries welcomed the South Korean president during the ceremony held at the south lawn of the U.S. presidential mansion.

The South Korean first couple arrived at the south lawn through the diplomatic entrance of the White House at 10:05 A.M. and were warmly received by President and Mrs. George Bush.

Guided by Bush, the Korean leader ascended the reviewing stand. In a fire of 21 gun salutes, the joint honor guard of five branches of armed forces made a salute to the state guest from South Korea.

Following the performance of national anthems of the two countries, No reviewed the honor guard.

The Army brass band then marched the lawn playing the traditional folk tunes of America, which attracted interest from the Korean leader.

Bush responded to No's interest by explaining something in whisper.

The sky was clear but the temperature was above 30 degress celcius (86 degrees fahrenheit), causing an honor guard and several military band members to fall.

No Tae-u Speech Summarized

SK0307020591 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Jul 91 p 2

[Text] The world has changed tremendously over the past two years. The Iron Curtain, which used to divide the world into two camps, has collapsed and the Cold War has come to an end.

With the sweeping reforms in Eastern and Central Europe as well as in the Soviet Union, freedom, human dignity, democratic pluralism, and the market economy are becoming universal values.

During the recent Gulf war, all peace-loving nations of the world rallied around the United Nations flag. The coalition victory made it clear once and for all that "aggression will not stand."

I pay my respects to you, Mr. President, for your superb leadership and to the American people for having inspired brighter hopes for a new era.

Having proudly joined the long march toward freedom shoulder-to-shoulder with the American people, the Korean people congratulate America on its success.

Because their land remains divided, and because they acutely remember the tragedies of war, the Korean people are hoping that the currents will soon reach the shores of Northeast Asia and the Korean Peninsula.

Mr. President, since we met in June of last year, significant activities have in fact been taking place in Northeast Asia. The changing U.S.-Soviet relations, of course, lead the list of events. But we have also seen exchanges between China and the Soviet Union, and contacts between the Soviet Union and Japan as well as between Japan and North Korea.

At the same time, the Republic of Korea ended decades of enmity and established diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and the countries of Eastern and Central Europe.

More significantly, North Korea reversed its former position and announced its decision to apply for U.N. membership along with us. These encouraging activities have, of course, been spurred on by close cooperation between your country and mine. We must now focus our attention on removing the legacies of the Cold War from the Korean Peninsula and Northeast Asia so that durable peace and stability may be secured for the entire Asia-Pacific region.

Korea's rapid economic development has made it a showcase to the former socialist countries by demonstrating the merits of a Capitalist economy, and a model to the less developed countries by proving the efficiency of a free-market economy and an open society.

Based on these achievements and having experienced enormous socio-political difficulties, we have have now entered an era of full-fledged democracy.

The United States has initiated the current change around the world and is successfully carrying out a leadership role. And our two countries will march together into the 21st Century as partners in trust just as we have come thus far.

Our coming meeting, Mr. President, will be my fourth opportunity to confer with you. Through it, and in my talks with other American leaders, I shall reaffirm my faith in a bright future for our two countries.

Bush Welcome Speech Summarized

SK0207145891 Seoul YONHAP in English 1419 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Washington, July 2 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korean President No Tae-u said Tuesday that his country and the United States should make common efforts to settle peace and stability in the Asian and Pacific area.

"We must now focus our attention to removing the legacies of the cold war from the Korean peninsula and Northeast Asia so that a durable peace and stability may be secured for the entire Asia-Pacific region," No said during a welcoming ceremony hosted by U.S. President George Bush at the White House.

There have been significant changes on the Korean peninsula thanks to the close cooperation between South Korea and the United States in the past couple of years, he said.

The Korean leader is visiting Washington for his fourth summit talks with Bush.

South Korea established diplomatic ties with the Soviet Union and other countries of East and Central Europe, ending decades of enmity, he said during the half-hour ceremony held at the south lawn.

More significantly, the South Korean leader said, North Korea reversed its former position and announced its decision to apply for U.N. membership along with South Korea.

Noting that there have been "tremendous changes" in the world over the past two years—the collapse of the iron curtain and the end in cold war, No said that the South Korean people are convinced that the currents will soon reach the shores of Northeast Asia and the Korean peninsula.

No said South Korea has become a showcase of a successful capitalist economy for the former socialist countries by demonstrating a rapid economic development and a model to the less developed countries by proving the efficiency of a free market economy and an open society.

Based on these achievements, South Korea proceeds for democratization, No said.

The Korean leader said his country fulfills responsibility and contribution in international society while the United States was successfully playing a leader's role for the peaceful and prosperous future of the mankind.

South Korea and the United States will march toward the 21st Century as partners in trust just as we have come thus far, he said.

Bush, in his welcoming address, said lasting peace on the Korean peninsula will come "only when Korea is whole," stressing America's unfledgling support for peace and stability in the region.

"U.S. is ready to act in the interest of lasting peace" on the Korean peninsula, Bush said.

Praising highly the democratic and economic progress in South Korea and its diplomatic advances with the Soviet Union, Bush said he meets with No "to chart a course that moves foward in this world of change."

Among those who attended the ceremony held at the south lawn of the presidential mansion were Vice President Dan Quayle, Secretary of State James Baker, White House Chief of Staff John Sununu and U.S. Ambassador to Korea Donald Gregg.

After the welcoming ceremony, the presidents and first ladies of the two countries moved to the cross hall on the second floor and received No's entourage and welcoming figures from the U.S. side.

No-Bush Summit Talks Summarized

SK0307003491 Seoul YONHAP in English 1747 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Washington, July 2 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea and the United States reaffirmed in a summit Tuesday that North Korea's signing of the nuclear safeguards accord must be unconditional and cannot be linked to withdrawal of U.S. nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea.

Visiting South Korean President No Tae-u, meeting with U.S. President George Bush at the White House, suggested Pyongyang-Washington ties could be improved if North Korea fully accepts international inspection of all its nuclear facilities and continues inter-Korean dialogue.

Bush, in response, promised close consultation with Seoul will preceede any development in ties with North Korea in careful consideration of Seoul-Pyongyang relations, No's spokesman Yi Su-chong said after the summit.

The South Korean president firmly stated that U.S. military presence in the Korean peninsula is necessary to prevent war and maintain peace in the entire northeast

Asia and that the two countries must negotiate any adjustment in Washington's security commitment to South Korea, Yi said.

No also stated that South Korea will increase its share of the defense cost as much as domestic conditions allow.

South Korea and the United States took a firm vow at the summit for full partnership in diplomatic, economic and securities relations aimed to last after Korean reunification, according to the spokesman.

The two leaders agreed that North Korea's signing of the nuclear safeguards accord is an international obligation, making clear that it cannot be exchanged with demands such as pullout of American nuclear weapons in South Korea.

They also agreed that both countries will put full efforts to deterring North Korea from developing nuclear arsenal and urging Pyongyang to rid of all its chemical weapons as well, Yi said.

Washington's future relations with Pyongyang, furthermore, must aim at urging openness and reform in North Korea and contribute to improved inter-Korean ties, the two presidents agreed.

The South Korean president arrived here Monday evening on a three-day state visit. The No-Bush summit follows series of political changes in and around Korea, including North Korea's suprise announcement that it will seek separate United Nations membership from South Korea and that it will sign the nuclear safeguards agreement of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Seoul also formalized ties with the Soviet Union and is making diplomatic headway with China. Pyongyang and Tokyo are also holding talks on improving relations.

The summit included private talks followed by expanded meeting with other Seoul and Washington government leaders.

No and Bush, emphasizing future bilateral relations as mature partnership, expressed expectations that continued cooperation between reunified Korea and the U.S. will contribute to peace and prosperity of the region.

No, expressing his country's wish to self-initiate reunification of the Korean peninsula, asked that the U.S. muster international support for South Korea, the spokesman said.

Bush, while promising support, stressed that reunification must be achieved by the people of South and North Korea themselves , Yi said.

On trade issues, Bush urged South Korea's wider market opening, to which No vowed to observe the free trade principle.

No, the spokesman said, expressed hopes for successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round.

No invited Bush to visit South Korea this fall, and Bush said he hoped to visit the region "before the year's out," the spokesman said.

Kim Chong-hui, No's chief presidential advisor for diplomacy and national security, and Brent Scowcroft, the U.S. national security advisor, sat in at the private meeting.

At the extended talks from the South Korean side were Kim, Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok, Trade and Industry Minister Yi Pong-so, Ambassador to Washington Hyon Hong-chu, chief presidential Secretary Chong Hae-chang, senior economic secretary Kim Chong-in and spokesman Yi.

Sitting in from the U.S. side were Scowcroft, Vice President Dan Quayle, Secretary of State James Baker, Secretary of Commerce Robert Mosbacher, and Assistant Secretary of State Richard Solomon .

Following the summit, No attended a luncheon hosted by Baker.

"As a staunch ally of the United States in our pursuit of peace and freedom, Korea will continue to support and assist U.S. policies of international justice as in the case of our support for the coalition efforts in the Gulf war," No said in his luncheon address.

"It is satisfying to note that Korea and the United States are closely coordinating important policies in such areas as deterring North Korea from developing nuclear weapons and encouraging the entry of North Korea into the United Nations," he said.

'Test Explosions' at DPRK Nuclear Facility

BK2806081091 Hong Kong AFP in English 0752 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] Seoul, June 28 (AFP)—North Korea has conducted several test explosions at its main nuclear facility north of Pyongyang, one of South Korean President No Tae-u's closest aides has said.

Kim Chong-hui, assistant to the president for foreign and national security, said North Korea had exploded devices "on several occasions in the past," an official at the presidential residence, the Blue House, said Friday.

The alleged explosions were made outside a plant in Yongbyon, 90 kilometers (56 miles) north of the North Korean capital, where U.S. satellite pictures show a large plant that U.S. intelligence has said could be ready to manufacture nuclear weapons in a few years.

The statement by Mr. Kim came in response to a question put to Mr. No during a briefing Thursday for South Korean journalists, the official said, adding that Mr. Kim answered the question for Mr. No.

The allegation comes as North Korea faces increasing international pressure to open its facilities to international inspection. North Korea has refused to do so as long as there are suspicions that U.S. nuclear weapons are stationed in South Korea. Washington's policy is to neither confirm nor deny the presence of nuclear weapons.

North Korean missiles that reportedly can reach Japan could carry nuclear warheads, experts say. The communist

North's nuclear program will be discussed by Mr. No and President George Bush when Mr. No travels to Washington next week.

Chondaehyop Students Not To Visit Pyongyang

SK0107020691 Seoul YONHAP in English 0144 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] Berlin, June 30 (YONHAP)—Two students sent to Berlin by a radical group in South Korea will not visit Pyongyang, the overseas Secretariat of the Pan-national Alliance for Reunification of the Fatherland said Sunday.

The students were in Berlin to attend a preparatory conference for the pan-national meeting of South and North Korean students and ethnic Korean students abroad scheduled for July, Secretariat spokesman Hwang Suk-yong said.

The radical student alliance Chondaehyop [National Council of University Student Representatives] announced last week that it had sent Song Yong-song, 22, a Konguk University senior, and Pak Song-hui, 21, a Kyunghui University senior, to Berlin.

Hwang said the two students were present at the preparatory meeting over the weekend as observers, not representatives. The Secretariat was protecting them at the request of Chondaehyop Chairman Kim Chong-sik, said Hwang, a famous South Korean novelist. Hwang has stayed overseas since he made an outlawed unauthorized visit to the North in 1989.

The pan-national meeting is scheduled for Seoul on Aug. 15, the anniversary of Korea's liberation from Japanese rule at the end of World War II.

Chondaehyop, the largest student coalition in Korea, sent Yim Su-kyong to the North Korean capital via Berlin in 1989, igniting reunification fervor on the Korean Peninsula.

The two college seniors from Seoul will give a news conference to talk about the purpose of their trip and their plans, but no date has been set.

Government Considers Importing Sand From North

SK0107132491 Seoul YONHAP in English 1147 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] Seoul, July 1 (YONHAP)—The South Korean Government was considering importing sand from North Korea in order to help ease the serious shortage in the construction materials, a government source said Monday.

The Construction Ministry and other relevant government agencies have been carefully studying bartering North Korean sand with South Korean goods North Korea might hope to buy, he said.

The government will support any companies which want to import sand from North Korea, he added.

Because North Korea has been reluctant in swapping materials with South Korea, importation of the northern sand would be made in the form of transactions by private businesses, he said.

The government will compensate the companies for losses incurring from the swapping from the South-North exchange and cooperation fund, he said.

The government was also considering allowing private businesses to dig gravels on the bottom of the upper stream of the Imjin River near the demilitarized zone which divides the Korean Peninsula.

The government had proposed a barter trade of North Korean sand and South Korean merchandises during the third inter-Korean high level talks last December but was turned down by the North.

Meanwhile, an official at the unification board denied the report saying that the government has not considered importing North Korean sand at present.

South Rejects North Letter to Education Minister

SK0307062091 Seoul YONHAP in English 0606 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] Seoul, July 3 (YONHAP)—Kim Sang-hyop, president of the Korean National Red Cross, demanded Wednesday that a letter from the head of the North Korean Student Committee to South Korean Education Minister Yun Hyong-sop be rewritten.

Yi Song-ho, acting chairman of the North Korean Red Cross Society, told Kim in a cable Monday that he would send the letter to Yun on behalf of the committee head on Thursday at the truce village of Panmunjom.

Kim fired back a terse rejoinder.

"I inform you at the request of the government that the sender of the letter addressed to our education minister should be the chairman of the Education Commission of your Administration Council," the cable said.

A letter to the South Korean education minister should be signed by his North Korean counterpart, a spokesman for the office of South-North dialogue said.

The topic of the letter is unknown.

Chondaehyop, the national alliance of radical student representatives, proposed April 16 sending a delegation to Panmunjom on July 7 to discuss arrangements for a reunification festival of South, North and ethnic Korean students Aug. 14-15.

'Growing Distrust' of Soviet Buyers Reported

SK0307064391 Seoul YONHAP in English 0630 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] Seoul, July 3 (YONHAP)—Growing distrust of the ability of Soviet buyers to pay has slashed containerized South Korean exports to the Soviet Union to less than half last year's level, a shipping industry source said Wednesday.

Soviet-bound shipments of goods in containers were at 2,113 teus (twenty-foot equivalent units) this year as of Tuesday, down 61.5 percent from 5,490 teus in the same period last year.

Containerized imports from the Soviet Union reached 1,207 teus, up 26 percent from 953 teus, bringing the total two-way trade to 3,320 teus, down 48.5 percent from 6,443 teus.

The source blamed the sagging figures on 36 million U.S. dollars in unpaid bills for exports since 1989, but said the industry expects Korea's offer of economic cooperation fund to the Soviet Union to soon help improve trade.

Major containerized export items include televisions, videotape recorders, radios, footwear and garments, and imports are fodder, synthetic rubber and pulp.

New Foreign Ministry Director-General Appointed

SK0107072091 Seoul YONHAP in English 0450 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] Seoul, July 1 (YONHAP)—The Foreign Ministry on Monday appointed Director-General for Asian Affairs Kim Chong-ki consul general in Chicago.

Kim Suk-u, senior analysis officer for policy planning, will replace Kim as director-general, the Ministry said.

Kang Dae-wan, the current consul general, will return to Seoul.

Kim Chong-ki is a graduate of Seoul National University and has served as councilor in Washington, vice consul general in Hong Kong and secretary of protocol at the Prime Minister's Office.

Crime War Expanded To Include Social Disorder

SK0207064191 Seoul YONHAP in English 0508 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Seoul, July 2 (YONHAP)—The government, emboldened by the ruling party's crushing victory in the June 20 local elections, has extended its war on crime and violence to acts of social disorder.

Home Minister Yi Sang-yon ordered heads of city and provincial police forces Tuesday to crack down on organized crime and unhealthy entertainment in July and August and said the war on crime was entering its second phase, the aim of which was to eradicate the illegal activities and social disorder caused by the fatal police beating of college student on April 26 and the local elections.

Yi said illegal parking and drunken driving were the prime targets of the latest crackdown and that drug abusers and purse snatchers should be rounded up.

He ordered the police chiefs to review a proposal to close down entertainment places that stay open after midnight or sell liquor to juveniles and to fine their customers.

President No Tae-u declared war on violence and crime on Oct. 13 last year in an action that has been criticized by dissidents as an example of authoritarian rule.

The Home Ministry said crime is down 21 percent for the eight months from October 1990 compared to the same period a year before.

* Kim Yong-sam, TK Group Struggle for Power

912C0220A Seoul MAL in Korean Apr 91 pp 14-19

[Article by KUKMIN ILBO political reporter So Tu-won: "The Behind-the-Scenes Power Struggle of Kim Yong-sam vs. the New TK Group"]

[Text] Spurred by the scheduled elections to establish local autonomy, politics in this country has quickened its pace with its sight on the next, post-No Tae-u presidency.

As the administration and the ruling Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] are pushing with a two-tier election separating the large-city and provincial legislature elections from the lower unit assembly elections, shattering a simultaneous elections accord with the opposition, the institutional opposition parties find themselves deprived of the initiative.

The administration and DLP had gone for a showdown as the political confusion continued in the wake of the Suso housing-site scandal and the move designed to put the scandal behind proved remarkably effective, shifting the political focus to the local elections. On the other hand, bound by the principle banning party endorsement for candidates in the city, county and ward assembly elections, opposition parties appear to be in a pinch.

Meanwhile, as pro-DLP figures are expected to be returned overwhelmingly in the city, county and ward assembly elections, and as an optimistic view spreads of the same political mood continuing through the large-city and provincial legislature elections, the factional struggle within the ruling camp over presidential candidacy is coming to the fore.

The DLP faction of former members of the Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] has been known to be planning to move up the date of the DLP convention, originally scheduled for May next year, to secure the party presidency as well as the post of presidential candidate for the faction and thereby bring the DLP infighting to an end. Meanwhile, the opposing side led by Pak Chol-on, former first minister of state and currently director of the Juvenile Department of the Sports Ministry, has begun accelerating its organizational buildup.

DLP Executive Chairman Kim Yong-sam made it clear on 14 March that "the issue of holding the party convention at an early date can be discussed, say, after the large-city and provincial legislature elections have been held in June." He thus came forward trying to characterize an early party convention for picking the presidential candidate as an established fact.

On the opposing side, Pak Chol-on, who leads the Laurel Society, a private political organization, is "committed" to foiling Kim Yong-sam's bid for the presidency in cooperation with a group of former prosecutors close to President No Tae-u. In view of this situation, it seems almost impossible to expect the power struggle within the ruling camp to find a quiet settlement.

The decision to go ahead and hold the city, county and ward assembly elections earlier and even without the opposition's cooperation—forged by the Blue House and the Kim Yong-sam camp in a collaboration to pacify the Suso uproar that put the center of the leadership under concentrated fire—in effect helped expedite an explosion of the factional friction within the ruling camp that had just been going on too long.

It had been a general observation that public criticisms over a string of major scandals that occurred recently and the unending intraparty power struggle put the ruling DLP at a disadvantage in the elections for the six large cities and nine provinces in which political parties are allowed to endorse candidates. Therefore, as is known to all, the ruling camp came up with the strategy of putting off until June the large-city and provincial legislature elections in which an all-out offensive by the opposition is expected over the Suso scandal, and in which a head-on clash between the DLP and the opposition is inevitable, and holding first the basic unit assembly elections, namely, the medium and small city, county and ward assembly elections—which carry relatively less burden because of the ban on candidate endorsements by political parties—so as to divert the concern of the public from the Suso scandal to the local autonomy system.

It had been inconceivable from the beginning for the ruling camp to launch a full investigation into the Suso scandal and thus to legitimately overcome the crisis. This gave rise to the widespread negative view of the two-tier election strategy that it was an unavoidable choice for the ruling camp to put out the fire that began burning. However, DLP legislators concerned about the political burden associated with the separate elections opposed the plan openly and strongly at a the DLP executive committee meeting in late February, causing a delay in the final party decision. This prompted President No Tae-u to cry out that "this whole thing is based on Mr. Kim Yong-sam's proposal and now legislators of the RDP faction are opposed to it. What in the world do they want to take the situation to?" The DLP indeed experienced severe throes over this issue.

"Deeply Established Organization Important in Politics"

However, according to prevailing observations, victory of the ruling camp became a foregone conclusion at the moment the opposition parties of the institutional sphere—the Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] and the Democratic Party [DP] which had condemned the ruling camp for the Suso scandal and declared a boycott of the elections—made a turnabout and decided to participate in the elections on the grounds that they cannot afford to ignore the local autonomy elections held for the first time in 30 years.

The PPD held a "national rally for truth in the Suso scandal" on 9 March at Poramae Park but public attendance was relatively low for reasons including unfavorable weather. Finding that the rally produced no new facts in the Suso scandal, the DLP opened fire on the opposition, accusing it of "involving itself in the local autonomy elections under the pretext of a political party rally." The DLP after all applied an expanded interpretation to the election law provision banning political party endorsements for candidates in the city, county and ward assembly elections, taking it to mean that "any political party involvement is illegal." The ruling party thus succeeded in creating public opinion critical of the political parties' involvement in the elections—and the opposition after all submitted to it. The PPD and the DP reduced their originally planned nationwide swing of anti-Suso scandal rallies to indoor gatherings; the PPD in particular even joined the DLP in forming a fair election council.

Furthermore, when the lists of registered candidates in the city, county and ward assembly elections were made public, as many as 80 percent of them were found to be pro-government, which was significantly over what the ruling and opposition camps had anticipated. To the opposition, it was a disappointment; to the ruling party, it prompted a shift from the passive get-over-with-the-Suso-scandal stance to a more positive posture toward a DLP landslide nationwide.

The DLP, going one step farther, decided that this atmosphere in the city, county and ward elections would continue through the large-city and provincial elections. Thus overcoming its "allergy to the local autonomy system," the ruling party came out confident that as far as the local assembly elections are concerned, the chances are after all not against it, let alone the gubernatorial and mayoral elections. Optimism spread rapidly in the DLP, on these grounds: that an atmosphere of attaching greater importance to the candidate's record of contribution to local developments than to the party he or she belongs to is likely to take root more deeply as time passes; that popular local figures are mostly pro-government; that the large-city and provincial elections in June will also likely be decided by the candidate's record of contribution to local developments rather than the opposition's political offensive; and that a considerably large number of candidates in the city, county and ward assembly elections in the Honam area in particular are non-PPD members.

DLP Secretary General Kim Yun-hwan said, with a touch of complacency: "Opposition candidates have emerged much weaker than anticipated. The DP drew much concern but its candidates turned out to be weaker than expected. The lesson here is that as they say, deeply established organization is important in politics."

Rep. Yi Cha-hon, a member of a group of 10 non-mainstream leaders critical of the continuation of the three-party merger system, also predicted DLP victory in the local elections by saying that "in the future it would become increasingly difficult for instant candidates—those who show up suddenly wielding endorsement from the central party—to get votes. Instead, the chances of election will increase for candidates with a good record of service for constituents and this trend is likely to continue through the National Assembly elections."

This atmosphere put to rest the initial pessimism that the two-tier elections could impose a rapid freeze on the relations between the ruling and opposition parties and even result in a close of the 13th National Assembly. It replaced that sort of pessimism with an increasingly popular observation that the PPD will find it difficult to persist in its political struggle program in the National Assembly during the April extraordinary session. Once pro-government candidates sweep the city, county and ward assembly elections, it will be difficult for the opposition to continue the tough line against the ruling camp. The fact that PPD President Kim Tae-chung agreed to form a fair election council jointly with the DLP was seen as an act of opening the windpipe in advance for the PPD under the judgment that once the city, county and ward elections are over, he will have no alternative but show flexibility.

In its present plight, the PPD has no alternative but retreat to the strategy of participating in the city, county and ward assembly elections quietly, then seeking a turning point during negotiations in the April extraordinary National Assembly session over amendments to the National Security Law, the Law Governing the Agency for National Security Planning [ANSP] and improvements to the National Assembly Election Law and the Political Fund Law, following it up with an attempt to bring on an entirely new atmosphere in the large-city and provincial legislature elections. Meanwhile, the DP, which keenly felt the limitations of its inadequate organization, is revising its strategy. It will, under the new strategy, wait until the large-city and provincial legislature elections are over, then work on those within the DLP who broke with the RDP faction, talking them into and ushering in a new phase in the opposition merger movement.

RDP's Characteristic "Wedge Tactics," "General-Trend Doctrine"

Emerging from the Suso crisis—thanks to the last resort it found for a breakthrough that actually proved to be a clever, multipurpose move—the ruling camp regained its composure only to be absorbed in the old power struggle again. Sparks began flying between the factions that had been groping in the dark for a "chance coming after the pinch."

The RDP faction was the first to open fire in an effort to take the initiative. Kim Yong-sam, concluding that the local assembly elections will end in the ruling camp's victory, on 13 March declared his preference for sticking to the single-member constituency system. The next day, on 14 March, he made the remark suggesting the moving-up of the DLP convention schedule. The successive bombshells showed the characteristic "wedge tactics" of his faction.

Convinced that the new TK [Taegu-Kyongsang] power group—led by Pak Chol-on, ANSP Director So Tong-kwon, Prosecutor General Chong Ku-yong, and Senior Presidential Secretary Kim Yong-il—is wielding power and pushing political maneuvers to foil Kim Yong-sam's bid for the presidency, Kim Yong-sam and his faction have now decided that they must capitalize on the rare opportunity being provided by the upcoming election victory and forge ahead with its "general-trend doctrine."

Early on, while pressing for revision of the National Assembly Election Law, the then Democratic Justice Party [DJP] and the New Democratic Republican Party [NDRP] had repeatedly stated that they were studying changing the present single-member constituency system into a multiple-seat constituency system. Kim Yong-sam, unwilling to go along with the proposed change, made it clear that he is for retaining the present system, thus driving a wedge in the DJP faction preparing for negotiations with the opposition on the switch.

Kim Yong-sam's remark the next day suggesting an early DLP convention heightened even more directly the tension in the DJP faction and the Blue House. He said: "Although there is a strong opinion inside the party that the party convention should be held within the first half of this year, the top priority is to hold the local elections in a clean manner and win. The party convention issue is something we can consider after that." Under the party constitution, the DLP convention is to be held in May 1992. The Kim Yong-sam remark that an early convention plan can be discussed after the June elections for the large-city and provincial legislatures could not but be a shock to rival factions, because Kim Yong-sam, in effect, personally confirmed the possibility of what had been rumored, namely, a "No-Kim showdown prior to the 14th general elections."

The Pak Chol-on camp and the 10-man group forming the anti-Kim Yong-sam line in the ruling camp held successive strategy sessions, reaffirming the prospects of intraparty feuds being rekindled in the latter half of this year over the party authority of endorsements for candidates to run in the general elections.

However, the DJP faction concluded that the possibility of Kim Yong-sam making the first strike is not very high, and that his remark in question was part of his effort to build a favorable atmosphere by gradually unveiling his plans for the presidency.

A source close to Pak Chol-on saw the Kim Yong-sam remarks as "aimed at heading off a move by the RDP faction's younger legislators to quit the DLP and making it an established fact that he will soon be inevitably confirmed as the ruling camp's presidential candidate." "It is an indisputable fact," he added, in a tone as wary as ever, "that Mr. Kim is staking his political life on securing for himself the party endorsement authority for candidates in the 14th general elections."

Rep. Sim Myong-po, a member of the 10-man group, observed that "Mr. Kim, seeing through the split inside the DJP faction, has begun unfolding his strategic plans for the presidency one by one." "I am concerned, however, whether the DJP faction can really unite against Mr. Kim's offensive," he noted, indicating that it would be difficult for the new TK faction led by Pak Chol-on and the non-mainstream group to form a united front.

New TK Call for Generation Change "A Public Demand for Generations"

The tension between factions inside the ruling camp is clearly seen—among other things—in their perception of the local elections. And adding to this tension is the effort of each faction to take the initiative by detecting the rival faction's strategy, namely, how it plans to use the results of the local assembly elections to generate a national momentum.

It appears that President No Tae-u, feeling relieved that the Suso crisis has somewhat subsided and trying to stand aloof from wrangling within the DJP faction, is now groping for ways to foil Kim Yong-sam's demands for the party endorsement authority for National Assembly candidates, and for party presidency.

The observation by internal analysts that neither the city, county and ward assembly elections nor the large-city and provincial legislature elections are likely to create a threat to his government made President No Tae-u feel easy—easy enough to continue the honeymoon with Kim Yong-sam.

At a dinner he hosted for DLP Supreme Committee Executive Chairman Kim Yong-sam, Supreme Committee members Kim Chong-pil and Pak Tae-chun, and National Assembly Speaker Pak Chun-kyu on 5 March, President No asked everyone to assist Kim Yong-sam positively. Also, during an inspection tour of the Pusan City Office on 7 March, President No extolled Kim Yong-sam by stating: "But for Mr. Kim's country-saving decision that led to the launching of the DLP, it would have been impossible for us to enjoy today's stability." He then made a special plea for "continued support and assistance to Mr. Kim and the DLP."

Those close to Kim Yong-sam took the moves by President No as a green light for Kim's bid for the presidency and endeavored to highlight the No-Kim honeymoon. However, the reality remains as stern as ever that President No continues to patronize the new TK group led by Pak Chol-on, relying on it heavily.

Therefore, Kim Yong-sam's plan, assuming that DLP wins in the local assembly elections, is that he will—as a person responsible for the party—use the election victory to strengthen his leadership within the DLP and thus solidify his position as the potential presidential candidate before the general elections.

Pak Chol-on and his group, familiar with Kim's plan, are determined to derail it, in the local assembly elections to begin with.

While those close to Kim Yong-sam insist that Kim will occupy the DLP presidential candidate post and are attempting to make it an established fact under the "general trend" pretext, the Pak Chol-on camp asserts that public opinion is against the "trend" and demanding a generation change. According to the Pak group, it is a public consensus now that the time has come for old-generation politicians—including the two Kims who, captivated by the lust for the presidency, pay no attention to the political confusion they create by taking the regional sentiments hostage—to retire.

Especially, the administration's pubic security force—which, through the judicial action in the corruption case involving members of the National Assembly Trade and Industry Committee early in the year and the selective detention in the course of its investigation into the Suso scandal, pushed up public distrust in politicians to a decisive point—is hoping that the demand for a "shift change" in the political sphere will win widespread voter sympathy in the large-city and provincial legislature elections.

Pressing for "Showdown" Through the "Shift Change" Demand

The new TK group's strategy is to demand a generation change in the political sphere, making it an issue in the large-city and provincial legislature elections, and further see that the question of the two Kims retiring from politics becomes a political issue in the second half of this year. The group is pushing plans: 1) to get the blame for the public distrust of politicians to be focused on existing political leaders like the two Kims; 2) to bring in young new-face candidates to run in force in the large-city and provincial legislature elections and spearhead the drive for a clean-up of the central political arena; and 3) to force a "showdown" by using the public opinion thus created and preventing old politicians from obtaining party endorsement as candidates in the 14th general elections.

Since the new TK group is pushing plans to weed out established politicians within the DJP faction, too, as well as to foil Kim Yong-sam's bid for the presidency, it pitted the group against the old TK group, too, including Kim Yun-hwan, not to mention such non-mainstreamers as Yi Chong-chan, Yi Chun-ku and Sim Myong-po.

Pak Chol-on, through the party endorsement for candidates in the 13th general elections in 1988, succeeded in having a significantly large number of his men elected but, despite the various efforts he made in the next 3 years, he all but failed to build up his force in the National Assembly. In fact, influential figures are turning increasingly anti-Pak. Therefore, Pak will likely come to the conclusion that he can hardly expect most of the DJP-faction legislators to throw their support behind him voluntarily; based on that conclusion, he is expected to try to use his relationship with President No and eliminate forces against him by weeding them out selectively in the process of party endorsement for candidates in the 14th general elections.

If this plot is to be carried out smoothly, it is required that the public opinion demanding a "shift change" strikes root firmly and widely. The first specific effort to that end was the judicial action in the irregularity cases early in the year while the second such effort will be the promotion of the generation-change drive in the local assembly elections, according to prevailing observations. It appears that Pak's massive private organizations including the Laurel Society will play a leading role in forming the required public opinion.

A short-term view of the current political situation indicates that it is developing in favor of the new TK group's plan. Prevailing observations have it that neither the DLP nor the opposition are likely to win a majority in the large-city and provincial legislature elections. This type of situation tends to reflect the people's distrust in politicians and can easily be exploited to promote the "shift change" drive.

DLP's New Three Factions—RDP, New TK, Non-Mainstream

Under the present circumstances where Kim Yong-sam and Pak Chol-on again find themselves on a head-on collision course, the large-city and provincial legislature elections are likely to set the stage for a first-round showdown in the war of brains between them.

Kim Yong-sam insists that although his domain in the DLP is less than one third of the DJP faction's, he has overcome the deficiency with his political ability and the degree of national support he draws, and that he keeps his vote-getting ability intact regardless of his coat-changing to join the ruling party. He is convinced that unless the three-party merger system disintegrates, he is the only potential presidential candidate the DLP can find to oppose the PPD's Kim Tae-chung.

Meanwhile, Pak Chol-on, taking advantage of the fact that he is under President No's protection, is eager to fulfill the cause of extending the TK power although he has no power base among the people.

Speaking of Kim Chong-pil, member of the DLP Supreme Committee, who leads the NDRP faction, he is virtually left out of the power game; in the future, too—unless constitutional change is made and the cabinet system realized—it seems difficult for him to exercise any influence on the picking of the DLP presidential candidate.

On the other hand, the question of whether or not those among the DJP- faction legislators refusing to recognize Pak Chol-on as the faction's potential candidate will unite and become a force is becoming a new factor in the situation. The old TK group—who have been acting as the self-appointed tutelar in the National Assembly since the Fifth Republic days—and non-mainstreamers see the new TK group's unilateral political scheme as having no chance of success. In fact, should there be any chance at all of those people like Kim Yun-hwan, Yi Chong-chan, Yi Chun-ku, Yi Han-tong, and Sim Myong-po forming an alliance, the possibility is high that the DJP faction will be divided between the Pak group and that alliance in responding to Kim Yong-sam's bid when he attempts to take over the whole party power through the DLP convention convened at an early date.

The DJP-RDP-NDRP three-faction configuration following the three-party merger is gone now and it is expected that the RDP faction, the new TK group and the non-mainstreamers will soon unfold a power struggle in real earnest.

Lying in ambush between the city, county and ward assembly elections and the large-city and provincial legislature elections is a National Assembly extraordinary session to be convened in April.

Because of the irregularity cases involving the political sphere and a poor showing in the city, county and ward assembly elections, the PPD will not be in a position to go strong in the session. However, since it is highly possible that the DLP, complacent with its escape from the Suso controversy and with the election victory, will pay little regard to the opposition, a confrontation between the ruling and opposition parties will probably intensify.

The PPD reacted strongly against the detention of its legislators—Yi Chae-kun and Yi Ton-man in the overseas tour case involving National Assembly Trade and Industry Committee members, and Yi Won-pae and Kim Tae-sik in the Suso scandal. Evidently, it will try to seize on the April National Assembly session and turn it into an opportunity for a reversal in the atmosphere.

The DLP and PPD had agreed to revise the National Security Law and the ANSP Law in the April National Assembly session. However, in view of the wide differences over the proposed amendments and the PPD's difficult plight, the ruling and opposition parties appear to be on a collision course.

Election Law Bargaining, Election Strategy

Also, over the issues of revising the National Assembly Election Law, the National Assembly Law and the Political Fund Law, it seems that the ruling and opposition parties can hardly avoid a confrontation. While the DJP and NDRP factions had since the beginning of this year openly said that they were studying plans to change the present single-member constituency system in the National Assembly Election Law into a multiple-seat constituency system, Kim Yong-sam on 13 March made it clear that he is for retaining the single-member system. Thus, the Election Law revision issue became a potential source of controversy within the ruling camp, too.

The announced positive study by the DJP and NDRP factions of a multiple- seat constituency system which had earlier been demanded by the PPD was widely seen as a step toward the cabinet system constitutional change. It was also interpreted as intended in part to contain Kim Yong-sam's move to grab the party authority to endorse candidates in the 14th general elections. As for Kim Yong-sam, he decided that it is not in the interest of his bid for the presidency that the DLP enters election law revision negotiations with the opposition at a time the DJP faction holds all the executive posts in the party, and especially that the multiple-seat constituency system plan—containing such malicious designs against him—finds support in the negotiations. So, he drove a wedge against the plan. Normally, an election law revision would not reach a compromise until immediately before a general election; nevertheless, Kim Yong-sam feared that the DLP and PPD had a chance, however slight, of striking a certain type of "deal" to put him out of the way in the course of their negotiations to set the framework for the 14th general elections.

It is possible that the PPD, seeing through this situation, will positively press for election law revision negotiations and try to bring the DLP internal strife into the open. Also, in the scheduled reform legislation, it will likely persist in fundamentalism and reject any seemingly reasonable compromise in an attempt to bring forth the DLP's anti-reform, undemocratic nature for all to see.

Especially, the PPD, with its president, Kim Tae-chung, suspected of involvement in the Suso scandal, is determined to pursue facts in the case in the April National Assembly session—a March extraordinary session proved abortive due to a DLP boycott. For all this, it seems difficult to expect calmness in the political situation. The opposition, deepening its suspicion of intervention by President No, is determined to seize on the case as an opportunity to generate anti-government public opinion, and to throw back to the center of the leadership the blame for the Suso scandal that maneuvering by the administration's public security force had shifted to the National Assembly, without fail.

Meanwhile, the DLP's attitude is that there is nothing much to worry about the Suso issue even if it comes up again in the April National Assembly session, on the grounds that the two-tier local autonomy elections took the wind out of the sails of that issue and that no new facts are likely to come out. In addition, it observes that an inquiry into the case in which the PPD is heavily involved will inevitably have its limitations and that it can produce no significant impact on the public either.

The DLP, noting that the opposition has fewer options, asserts that even if there is a stir in the April session, it will only be a tempest in a teapot. It thus holds out an optimistic view that following the extraordinary National Assembly session, the political situation will move directly toward the large-city and provincial legislature elections, and that the opposition's political offensive—found ineffective in the session—will suffer even more setbacks in the election campaign. Furthermore, the ruling camp has, as a last resort, the "anti-Honam regional sentiment" weapon the power of which it absolutely believes in. The ruling camp's calculations seem to be that if there should be an unexpected change in the situation in April and May to force the large-city and provincial legislature elections in the midst of an opposition offensive, this weapon can be put to direct use to confine the PPD strictly to the Honam region.

Also, inside the RDP faction there is an atmosphere urging Kim Yong-sam to go for a showdown over the presidential candidate issue expeditiously. This can develop into a factor altering the situation. A source close to Kim Yong-sam said: "While a race for presidential candidacy in the ruling party could hardly be decided quickly, senior legislators as well as younger assemblymen in the faction are strongly demanding an early showdown and, as a result, Mr. Kim is wavering."

Presently, the possibility of such a showdown remains low and it appears unlikely that the DLP power struggle will come to the fore before the large-city and provincial legislature elections at least. It is difficult to expect that the local autonomy elections will offer a chance for Kim Yong-sam to officially demand his nomination as presidential candidate. This means that it will be in or after July at the earliest that the internal strife will come to the fore again.

Plans for the Presidency, Wrangling Over Dissolving the Party

After the three-party merger last year made it impossible to expect the fair rule of dialogue and competition in the political sphere, a string of irregularity cases in the political sphere this year plus the decision on the two-tier local autonomy elections touched off an extremist confrontation between the ruling and opposition camps and between factions within the ruling camp. This is a generally held assessment of the situation.

The analysis behind this assessment is that the two Kims, Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, who find that President No Tae-u is out for a first strike by mobilizing the new TK group, feel the pressure and think they cannot afford to go easy with their schedule, and that an attempt by Kim Yong-sam under the pressure to take over the party authority prior to the 14th general elections provoked a counterattack by the new TK group and, as a result, moved up the day of a direct showdown.

According to this observation, there is a common understanding—between Kim Yong-sam feeling an exclusion threat from the DJP faction and Kim Tae-chung who sees as embarrassing the generation-change call from the forces pushing for a merger of the opposition camp—that they both have to frustrate the demand for a shift change in the political sphere; consequently, there is the possibility of them pushing the political situation into a tense confrontation between the ruling and opposition camps, namely, a showdown between the two Kims.

Kim Yong-sam will continue to pursue his strategy to unilaterally manage the political situation with no regard for the opposition while Kim Tae-chung pushes ahead with his strategy to hold on to the hard-line approach in government-opposition negotiations, including the bargaining over reform legislation, and lead an anti-government campaign in the process. It is possible that while doing so, they will attempt to leave no room for either the generation-change advocates or the shift-change proponents to build up their force. Such a tacit sense of solidarity between the two Kims was well demonstrated in the course of a political deadlock last year triggered by the 14 July railroading of a bill that led to the resignation en bloc of opposition assemblymen and to a hunger strike by Kim Tae-chung.

Regardless of whether there will be a similar development in the situation or not, it is obvious that President No Tae-u would be unwilling to transfer his party authority to Kim Yong-sam before the expiration of his term and thereby reduce himself to a lame-duck position. To get over with the 14th general election while deterring Kim Yong-sam's provocations, President No will bring in the new TK group, his royal guard, to oppose Kim. Thus, it is feared that Pak Chol-on's attempt to use the opportunity and realize his presidential ambition will throw him into a direct clash with Kim Yong-sam, plunging the DLP into an open strife and pushing it to the verge of split.

The new TK group, while seeing the cabinet system constitutional amendment as the best plan to retain power, is set to campaign under the presidential system if necessary and is groping for ways and means to defeat Kim Yong-sam in the presidential candidate nomination race. The group feels that this plan is not difficult to carry out as long as it secures for itself the party authority to endorse candidates in the 14th general elections.

However, Kim Yong-sam, who has his sight on an early decision over the presidential candidate issue as well as the party endorsement authority, believes that he will inevitably emerge as the presidential candidate even if worse comes to worst and he is forced to agree to a compromise dividing the endorsement authority 50-50 with President No. He also believes that President No would not dare risk breaking the three-party merger system by challenging him to a showdown. Thus, neither side is ready to yield its position.

Although a clash involving those "ambitious men" in the ruling camp who are eagerly waiting for the local assembly elections to be over is a matter of time, Kim Yong-sam and the new TK group—rather than perceiving the general elections as the Maginot line, the last line—secretly feel that a showdown is possible even after the general elections. It is rather the non-mainstreamers within the DJP faction who have the possibility of rebelling against President No's leadership as well as the three-party merger system and demanding the disbanding of the DLP in case the Kim Yong-sam and new TK forces come to a head-on collision. It is expected that the political situation in the second half of this year will evolve around entanglements of these three forces and that it can hardly be anything but stormy.

Kim Yong-sam, Kim Tae-chung Talks Viewed

SK0307022691 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 Jul 91, p 6

[Editorial: "Two Kims Relationship"]

[Text] Kim Yong-sam, executive chairman of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party [DLP], and Kim Tae-chung , president of the main opposition New Democratic Party [NDP], exchanged frank views on current state affairs, taking advantage of their attendance at a Christian prayer meeting in Kwangju Monday. Their talks, the second of their kind designed to relieve the regional antipathy felt by the people in Yongnam and Honam provinces toward each other, have nonetheless come under a searching political spotlight.

The two party leaders, after an hour-long meeting, issued a four-point agreement on the need for public management of elections and revision of the Political Fund Law, action which falls short of drawing particular public attention. Apparently in order to avoid embarrassing their parties, the two seem to have refrained from making public their discussions on controversial political issues.

The two Kims attended the first Christian prayer meeting last April 1 in Taegu and held exclusive talks there, reaffirming that they would cooperate with each other to jointly lead the political world. And they went so far as to announce a drastic agreement calling for the end to the public security-oriented rule of state and the opposition to any constitutional amendment to introduce a parliamentary cabinet system.

After announcement of the unilateral agreement, made notably in the absence of prior consultations with President No Tae-u or his consent, Kim Yong-sam was driven into a corner by rival intra-party factions and obliged to offer a clarification or apology to No and his party. What most irritated No was seen to be the wording, "security-oriented rule" which the opposition parties use to mean a heavy-handed administration or repressive government.

At the time of the first meeting, the DLP executive chairman was waging an uphill battle against his in-party opponents who were attempting to scuttle his leadership and dim his aspirations for the presidential election. Then NDP leader Kim Tae-chung came to help him with the exclusive talks, symbolically recognizing him as his political counterpart.

Eventually, the DLP leader managed to emerge as victorious in the intra-party power struggle with rivals including Pak Chol-on, a close confidant of President No and now has further strengthened his stand with the DLP's landslide victory in the recent local council elections.

This time, Kim Yong-sam volunteered to meet with the NDP president in an attempt to rescue him from the predicament the NDP's humiliating defeat in the June 20 municipal and provincial council elections had landed him in.

The NDP leader had been under mounting pressure from some of his own party members as well as other opposition forces to step down from the NDP presidency in the assumption of responsibility for the election defeat and with a view to facilitating a grand merger of opposition groups. Kim has managed to ride out the challenge and yet he needs an additional momentum to shore up his political career.

The latest talks have served as an opportunity for the two Kims to create a joint front designed to set the stage for their dual contest in the coming presidential vote. In fact, they have a common enemy within and without their own parties, represented by the underground movement to "eliminate the two Kims from politics" in a change of political generations.

It seems to be their consensus that once one of the two has dropped out from the presidential race, the other will find it more difficult to beat their common enemies. And this assumption must have obliged the two to continue their delicate relationship of mutual competition and cooperation.

How long will their political honeymoon last? It is widely predicted that it will be extended until after the legislative elections early next year, assuming that the political world will then enter a new phase with Assembly elections and the ruling party having to nominate its flag-bearer around that time.

Labor Disputes Decline 27 Percent in 1991

SK2806065891 Seoul YONHAP in English 0530 GMT 28 Jun 91

[Text] Seoul, June 28 (YONHAP)—The Labor Ministry said Friday that 181 labor disputes were reported in the first half of this year, down 27 percent from a year earlier, indicating that industrial peace had taken root.

Illegal disputes fell 33.1 percent to 59 from 145 (58.8 percent of all labor disputes reported last year) and demonstrations and sit-ins declined to 14 (7.7 percent) from 38 (15.4 percent), Ministry officials said.

They attributed the drop in illegal and radical disputes to more opportunities for dialogue, stern government measures against illegal and violent labor activities and a favorable atmosphere for wage negotiations.

Industrial stability would continue in the second half unless collective bargaining and wage negotiations at large companies dragged on, they predicted.

More than 400 work places vulnerable to labor disputes will be closely watched and causes of potential disputes will be tackled through management-labor consulation, they said.

Illegal and radical labor groups that manipulate workers will continue to face harsh punishment and unfair employers will be penalized, they warned.

The Ministry will continue to ban the word "Chongyojo" (National Teachers Union) because the union is outlawed and June 13 ordered city and provincial administrations to get rid of all signboards bearing the forbidden name.

Union Workers Protest Larger Nonunion Raises

SK0307025991 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Jul 91 p 3

[Text] Changwon, Kyongsangnam-to—Unionized Workers of Korea Heavy Industries and Construction Co. went on strike for the second consecutive day yesterday, denouncing the company for raising the wages of non-union members more than those of unionists.

More than 4,000 workers of the company decided at a general meeting of union members last Saturday to down their tools starting Monday unless the company answers allegations that they allowed-higher increase rates for white-collar workers, mostly non-union members.

The union insisted that it agreed with the company last month on an average monthly increase rate of 140,500 won, including various allowances and bonuses.

The company, however, raised wages as much as 220,765 won for managerial staff members by introducing the allowance for the post attached.

According to the union, the company decided to pay 100,000 won to department-chief-level officers in such allowances, 70,000 won to department deputy chiefs and 50,000 won to section heads.

Union leader Cha Kyong-chun said that the union will struggle against the company until the company gives a proper explanation on the higher wage increase for non-union members.

Burma

Officials Destroy $190 Million Worth of Drugs

BK0207112991 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Excerpts] The fourth ceremony to demonstrate the destruction of seized narcotic drugs was held at 0800 this morning at the Aung Thabye Police Station on Kyaikwaing Pagoda Road in Mayangon Township.

It was attended by Lieutenant General Phone Myint, minister for home and religious affairs and for information and culture; Lieutenant General Aung Ye Kyaw, minister for construction and cooperatives; Major General Khin Nyunt, secretary-1 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC]; Major General Tin U, SLORC secretary-2; Colonel Pe Thein, minister for health and for education and commander of the Universities Training Corps; Major General Myo Nyunt, chairman of the Yangon [Rangoon] Division Law and Order Restoration Council and commander of the Rangoon Military Command; Major General Thein Win, chief of staff, Air Force; directors, senior officials, and divisional commanders from the Defense Ministry; responsible officials from the Office of the SLORC, the Office of the Cabinet, government departments and enterprises; members of the SLORC information committee led by U Kyaw San; local and foreign journalists led by U Soe Nyunt, managing director of the News and Periodicals Enterprise; Police Director San Thein, secretary of the Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control and members; responsible officials from the People's Police Force; ambassadors, charge d'affaires, and military attaches from the embassies in Yangon; officials from the United Nations Development Fund, the Food and Agriculture Organizations, the World Health Organization, the United Nations International Children Emergency Fund, and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, NHK Broadcasting and Television Service from Japan, and THE STRAITS TIMES from Singapore. [passage omitted]

Speaking at the ceremony, Police Colonel Ngwe Soe Tun, joint secretary of the Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control and director of the Narcotic Drugs Department of the People's Police Force, explained Burma's efforts in fighting narcotic drugs. He said today's ceremony was being held as part of the program marking the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking. [passage omitted]

He said that U.S. $192 million or kyat 1,206 million worth of drugs—76.355 kilograms of heroin, 28.96 kilogram of morphine, 1.542 kilogram of opium resin, 6.76 kilogram of liquid opium, 377.79 kilogram of marijuana, and 2,266.750 liters of phensedyl—will be destroyed at today's ceremony. He said a total of U.S. $1,511 million worth of seized narcotic drugs have been destroyed on four occasions, including that of today. He added that narcotic drugs had been destroyed on three occasions at the opium cultivating areas in the border regions, during which U.S. $2,819 million of drugs were destroyed. He said, hence, a total of U.S. $4,330 million of drugs had been destroyed. [passage omitted]

Next, officials from the foreign embassies and the UN agencies and journalists asked questions and U Ohn Gyaw, deputy foreign minister and responsible officials, answered the questions. The invited guests then viewed photographs, records, and objects related to antinarcotic work on display. [passage omitted]

Next, in the presence of the invited guests and journalists, 66 big bottles and 17,870 small bottles containing 2,266.750 liters of phensedyl were destroyed with steam rollers. The remaining drugs—heroin, morphine, opium resin, liquid opium, marijuana—were destroyed by the FRG ambassador to Myanmar [Burma] who is also the dean of the diplomatic corps, the Australian ambassador, the Pakistani ambassador, and the UNDP resident representative by pressing a button while the representatives of other embassies and UN agencies destroyed the drugs with torches.

The ceremony ended at 1020.

263 Persons Sent Back From Thailand in May, Jun

BK0207150591 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] A total of 263 persons who entered Thailand illegally have been sent back to Myanmar [Burma] during May and first week of June through Mae Sot and Ranong in Thailand.

Of those who were sent back, 109 were sent back to Myawadi via Mae Sot on 4 and 5 June, and 154 were sent back via Ranong. It has been learned that township-level border committees of Thailand contacted the law and order restoration councils of Myawadi and Kawthaung and made arrangements to send back the Myanmar nationals.

The returnees were interrogated by authorities concerned from the Township Immigration and Manpower Department, the People's Police Force, and the Defense Services. They were later interrogated by a special team from the Head Office of the Township Immigration and Manpower Department.

Based on the interrogations, arrangements were made to take legal action against the returnees in accordance with the Immigration and Manpower Act of the Union of Myanmar [Burma]. It was learned that of the 109 returnees who returned via Myawadi, 31 persons who were under the age of 12 were released after they were given instructive talks. The rest of the returnees were fined kyat 1,500. Forty were able to pay the fine, but 38 persons who were unable to pay the fine were given six-month prison terms.

Of the 154 persons who returned via Kawthaung, 111 were able to pay the fine while 27 persons who were unable to pay the fine were given six-month prison terms. Sixteen persons who were under 12 years of age were released after they were given instructive talks.

Under a special arrangement made by the Health Department, the returnees were tested for AIDS, it has been learned.

It has been learned from the interrogations that they entered Thailand illegally, were not absconding for various reasons, and were not involved with insurgents. They were found to be casual laborers, unemployed, and living as displaced persons in Thailand.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Commentary on Trade, Cooperation With Argentina

BK0307102191 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0800 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Station commentary]

[Text] Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamed said in Buenos Aires at the start of his current official visit to Argentina that South-South cooperation can work well. What the developing countries in the South need to do is to assert themselves at international forums and by working together they can help shape or influence future world trade. However, they have to work hard to achieve their objectives in this direction.

There is no doubt and indeed this is his credit that the Malaysian leader on this important trip to Latin American countries in the quest for greater South-South economic and trade cooperation has impressed the South American businessmen with his pragmatic approach and attitude towards world trade liberalization. He has given clearly defined answers to questions posed to him on future prospects for South-South cooperation. He predicted that the G-15 can become an entity with the potential to be influential in both political and economic spheres. G-15 comprises a group of developing countries of the South and had its first meeting in Kuala Lumpur last year.

Dr. Mahathir's current visit follows an initial visit to Argentina last year by Deputy Prime Minister Ghafar Baba to look at trade opportunities there. Though the trade volume between the two countries is still low, there is great potential for the expansion of bilateral trade. Malaysia is expected to increase its exports—particularly petroleum, palm oil, and rubber. The Malaysian businessmen accompanying the prime minister have seen for themselves the vast opportunities available for trade ventures and have already secured several deals with their South American counterparts.

A trade agreement was signed in Buenos Aires on Monday together with another on scientific and technological cooperation between Malaysia and Argentina. The agreement that has been signed will pave the way for greater cooperation between the two countries. It is encouraging to note that both the Malaysian and Argentinian Governments have provided the environment and the conditions conducive to investments and participation in two-way trade. It is up to the private sectors of both countries to exploit the opportunities offered and get their businesses moving.

For in no time when South American countries were struggling with high inflation and financial difficulties, Malaysian businessmen shied away from trade ventures with those countries. But the situation has changed over the past few years. Those nations have shown their abilities to shrug off inflation and overcome hard times. They have now geared towards open economy and are desirous of participating in the free market system which Malaysia and ASEAN have been advocating at international forums.

Malaysia already has a growing recognition for the active role it plays in world politics which has given it the chance to enhance trade with other countries. It is hoped that the current visit of the prime minister and his delegation will enhance bilateral trade with the Latin American countries and also lead to greater South-South cooperation.

Commentary Hails Outcome of Cambodian Talks

BK0207135791 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0800 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Station commentary]

[Text] A glimmer of hope for the eagerly awaited end to the Cambodian conflict appeared on the horizon last week when the leaders of the four warring factions, represented on the newly established Supreme National Council [SNC], met at the beach resort of Phatthaya in Thailand. The Phnom Penh regime and the three resistance factions, which have been engaged in a bitterly fought armed warfare of 12-long years, set a new mood in their quest for bringing about peace in their war-torn country.

Under the able and wise counselling of their unanimously appointed chairman, the charismatic former monarch Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the SNC members met in a spirit of goodwill, compromise, and optimism. Prince Sihanouk had brought with him to Phatthaya details of a fresh plan which incorporated proposals that were in addition to, or slightly different from, those contained in the UN peace plan for Cambodia that was drawn up by the five permanent members of the Security Council.

The prince's proposals found acceptance from the 12-member SNC. When the council had met for their first-round of talks in Jakarta in December, together with the cochairmen of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia, France and Indonesia, there were sharp disagreements over some aspects of the UN plan.

The main adversaries were the Phnom Penh regime and the Khmer Rouge, numerically and militarily the strongest of the resistance groups. The talks broke down especially on the issue of demobilization of the fighting forces during the period of the UN supervision leading up to democratic polls. Phnom Penh objected to this provision and the plan, while the Khmer Rouge, with the support of the other two coalition partners, insisted on the retention of the demobilization clause and all other aspects of the UN plan.

After the collapse of the first-round and the similar failure of the subsequent second-round of talks last month to break the impasse, there were many who began to feel pessimistic about any hope for Cambodian peace.

This is where the tact and diplomacy of Prince Sihanouk came into play in Phatthaya. The talks produced a consensus agreement among the four factions, which, while not resorting to acceptance or rejection of the UN plan in its entirety, decided they would work out their own plan, which will seek new avenues for settling their existing differences and paving the way for peace in Cambodia.

For a start, a truce has been agreed upon between the warring forces, as well as an embargo on foreign arms shipments. A small UN team will be allowed to monitor these developments. The agency's secretariat will be moved from its present location in Bangkok to Phnom Penh by November when all the council delegations have set up their respective compound in the Cambodian capital. The SNC will act as a super government, presiding over the present government of the State of Cambodia, SOC, and the National Government of Cambodia, NGC, of the resistance coalition.

It can be seen that a measure of goodwill and confidence has been created with Prince Sihanouk playing a pivotal role. His good sense, sincerity, and the will to succeed can continue to prevail. There is renewed hope that peace will return to Cambodia and its long-suffering people.

Government Supports Upcoming Forestry Settlement

BK0307094891 Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in Malay 27 Jun 91 p 2

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Datuk Dr. Abdullah Fadzil Che Wan said the Malaysian Government appreciates the decision of the Thai authorities not to go ahead with the court action against all the Kelantan Forestry Department officers.

He said Thailand's decision reflected the support for the spirit of understanding, cooperation, and solidarity among ASEAN member countries.

"We are thankful to the Thai Government for settling the issue amicably," he told newsmen at the Parliament building, here today.

Datuk Abdullah Fadzil said this is only a minor case that should not be exaggerated and could be settled out of court.

He said the release of eight Kelantan forestry officials is made possible by the existing cooperation among Foreign Affairs, Defense Ministries, and the Kelantan State Government.

"In general, this problem is being settled by the Federal Government with the cooperation of other ministries," he said.

According to Datuk Abdullah Fadzil, the Foreign Ministry had earlier seen indications that the Thai Government would drop the case this month, or next month at the latest.

"We already expected the Thai Government to react this way but do not know when it will do it," he said.

He said that from the preliminary negotiations between Datuk Ahmad Kamil Jaafar, Foreign Ministry secretary general, and Thai officials recently, there were indications that this problem could be settled amicably.

Meanwhile, Datuk Ahmad Kamil told newsmen at his office here today that he is waiting for a formal report on the case from Bangkok.

He said if news report today on the release of eight Kelantan forestry officials is true, it would have a positive effect on relations between the two countries.

"Whatever it is, the decision to drop the charges against them is most welcomed and highly appreciated," he said.

Minister Views Singapore Water Supply Agreement

BK0207111991 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 2 Jul 91 p 17

[By Ahmad Osman, Salim Osman]

[Text] Johor Baru—Johor yesterday assured Singapore that it would honour all commitments made by the state government under existing bilateral water agreements.

The proposal by the federal government to control, manage and develop water resources in peninsular Malsysia would not affect Johor's obligations to Singapore, Mentri Besar [chief minister] Tan Sri Muhyddin Yassin said.

Johor, however, would increase the price of water supplied to Singapore, he told THE STRAITS TIMES in an interview at his office at the state secretriat building.

Inflation, the rate of economic growth in Johor and the cost incurred by the state government to manage and maintain water facilities would be among the factors that would influence the increase.

Singapore must pay more than the three Malaysian sen [cents] for every 1,000 gallons of untreated water stipulated under the 1962 agreement with Johor.

But the state government had not decided whether Singapore should pay a price that would be similar to or higher than 25 Malaysian sen for every 1,000 gallons of untreated water that Johor had agreed to supply to Malacca.

"We have not indicated what the new price should be," he said. "Whether it will be similar or higher than the rate that Malacca had agreed to pay is a matter of pure speculation."

The Public Utilities Board [PUB] in Singapore and Johor signed another agreement last year allowing the PUB to draw more than the daily 250 million gallons of water permitted under the 1962 pact, which expires in 2061.

Both agreements were endorsed by the federal government, Tan Sri Muhyiddin said.

He cited the agreements reached between Johor, Singapore and Malacca as examples of viable arrangements that could make it unnecessary for Kuala Lumpur to form the proposed national Water Authority to control, manage and develop water resources in peninsular Malaysia.

The proposal was announced recently by Works Minister Datuk Leo Moggie following a call by Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed.

The Prime Minister had suggested after the Malacca water shortage last year that steps be taken to ensure adequate water supply in all states in the peninsula.

He also wanted the federal government to ensure that water shortages would not affect his vision of turning Malaysia into a developed country by the year 2020.

Some critics have described Tan Sri Muhyiddin "as prostate but anti-national" because he was not in favour of the proposed National Water Authority.

He explained yesterday that the critics misunderstood his position.

The agreements reached between Johor, Singapore and Malacca showed that he had implemented Dr. Mahathir's noble aim of encouraging states with plenty of water to help those that needed help, he said.

His main contention, he stressed, was that the federal authorities announced their intention to form the National Water Authority without consulting the respective states.

They did not study the complex legal issues involved. And they failed to consider other options to ensure the equitable distribution of water throughout peninsular Malaysia without the need to amend the Constitution of each state.

Johor's Constitution made it clear that water and mineral resources belonged to the state. If the National Water Authority was formed, the federal government could take over one-third of Johor's land area containing water and mineral resources.

Tan Sri Muhyddin said there was no "burning issue" in Johor to justify the formation of the proposed authority.

Johor, he noted, had a good track record of managing and developing its own water resources. It was also able to secure, with federal approval, massive loans from the World Bank and other international agencies to improve the water supply system.

More than 12 private companies were willing to take part in the proposed M$ [Malaysian] 600 million (S [Singapore] $384 million) project to privatise the development of the Sungei Layang waterworks.

Experience gained by the state, he said, showed that "inter-state" arrangements and privatisation were viable alternatives that should be considered by Kuala Lumpur.

Singapore

Parliament Approves Changes in Election Laws

BK0207140191 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 29 Jun 91 p 1

[By Zuraidah Ibrahim]

[Text] Parliament yesterday changed the election laws to provide for more than three Non-Constituency MPs [members of Parliament] [NCMP] and to double the amount that election candidates can spend on their poll campaigns.

With the amendments in place, the government now intends to provide for up to four NCMP seats in the next general election, said Law and Home Affairs Minister S. Jayakumar.

Under the Parliamentary Elections (Amendment No. 2) Bill passed by the House, the President can increase the number of NCMPs up to six—the maximum allowed in the Constitution—through an order in the Government Gazette.

The Order must be made between the time Parliament is dissolved and Nomination Day. The Bill also provides for election candidates to spend up to $12,000 or $1 per elector, double the previous $6,000 or 50 cents per elector limit.

In his second reading of the Bill, Professor Jayakumar who moved the Bill on behalf of the prime minister, said that the legislation did not change the "basic trigger mechanism" to decide how many NCMPs would actually be allowed to enter the house. The actual number of NCMPs allowed is the number provided for in the order minus the number of opposition MPs returned in a general election.

NCMP seats are given to unsuccessful opposition candidates with the highest number of votes. Prior to the amendments, the provision was for up to three NCMP seats, but only one seat was taken up, by Dr Lee Siew Choh.

During the brief debate on the Bill, both Mr Chiam See Tong (Potong Pasir) and Dr Lee objected to the amendments, but for different reasons. While Mr Chiam said that the opposition did not need NCMP seats to enter Parliament, Dr Lee repeated his familiar pitch for proportional representation as a fairer way of getting opposition voices heard in the House.

The only other MP who took part in the debate, Dr Arthur Beng (Fengshan), the GPC [Goverment Parliamentary Committee] chairman for Law and Home Affairs, suggested there should be set criteria in deciding the number of NCMPs.

Replying, Prof Jayakumar said that there was a need to maintain some flexibility as the actual number had to take account of factors such as the number of Nominated MPs [NMP] in the House, and how the opposition parties viewed the NCMP scheme. If there were no NCMPs then perhaps a case could be made for more NCMPs. Similarly, if more opposition parties accepted the NCMP scheme, more seats could be provided for, he said.

On changes to the amount candidates can spend on election campaigns, he said the limit of $6,000 or 50 cents per voter was fixed in 1954 and had not been changed since. With depreciation in the value of money and rising costs, the ceiling had to be reviewed.

The Bill also allows the minister to amend the ceiling through an order in a Government Gazette instead of through an Act of Parliament as is the case now. But the order cannot be made during the period between the issue of an election writ and nomination or polling day.

To Mr Chiam and Dr Lee's fears that the new ceiling will give rise to "money politics", the minister said there were already strict laws against bribery and illegal election activities.

Another amendment in the Bill was on a consequential provision to disqualify those who have been barred from being elected to Parliament from being elected president.

Cambodia

Chea Sim Speaks at 40th KPRP Anniversary

BK0307034891 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT 30 Jun 91

[Speech by Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly, at the mass meeting held in Phnom Penh on 28 June to mark the 40th founding anniversary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, KPRP—recorded]

[Text] Forty years ago, implementing the resolution of the Second Congress of the Indochinese Communist Party [ICP], the Khmer People's Revolutionary Party—now the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP]—was established on 28 June 1951 to lead the revolutionary movement in Cambodia in order to further the ICP cause. Under the party leadership, our cadres, party members, and people have developed the glorious tradition of the ICP by carrying on the courageous struggle to surmount all manner of difficulties to achieve brilliant successes for the nation, the motherland, and the people. We eradicated the control of the colonialists and imperialists on 17 April 1975. However, this was followed by the horrible reactionary Polpotist clique, which usurped authority and betrayed the fine tradition of immaculate Marxism-Leninism, the relations of solidarity among Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos, and by transforming the party into a reactionary organization against its own people. They dragged the nation and people down into the genocidal abyss in a most savage and cruel manner, unprecedented in the history of mankind. In view of the ardently painful anger of our people, and with the timely and effective assistance from the Vietnamese party, government, army, and people—spared from the massacre by the genocidal regime—our people united, joined forces, and rose up to fight, defeat, and overthrow the dictatorial militarism of the genocidal Pol Pot regime on 7 January 1979. A new state, the People's Republic of Kampuchea—presently the State of Cambodia—was created then.

The conscientious State of Cambodia has sincerely carried on activities to serve the wishes and interests of the Cambodian people. The past 12 years are a period full of great sacrifices made by the party, the Armed Forces, and the Cambodian people all over the country to carry out the task of defending and rebuilding the motherland. This represents the supreme honor and high pride of our people. Under the KPRP leadership, the Cambodian revolution has proudly made great achievements—our regime has, most importantly, salvaged the nation and people from the danger of the genocidal Pol Pot regime, resolutely defending national independence and sovereignty, blocking the return of the genocidal regime. We are fully capable of protecting and preserving the people's interest and harmonious living. Our regime has successfully established the state authority of the people for the people, formulated an appropriate policy enabling the people to enjoy their freedom and rights, and restored national religion, traditions, and customs It has also allowed the people to own land, houses, and the means of production.

We have restored the economy from zero growth to achieving the multifarious developments at present. The State of Cambodia has implemented a permanently neutral and peaceful foreign policy of friendship and cooperation with the neighboring states and all the countries in the world regardless of their political tendencies. This is concrete evidence of the significant achievements of our nation—making our people feel moderately proud of themselves—and an extremely zealous force to defeat all kinds of activities and maneuvers conducted by all manner of enemies who are currently distorting the reality in our country. Based on the great victories, specifically the development in building up the authentic force, the Cambodian revolution has entered a new stage in which Cambodia's own forces are able to assume by themselves, the task of defending and building our new regime. Until present, the military situation has reflected an overall situation which shows the strenuous efforts, displayed with a high sense of responsibility, by our forces, which have been through two dry seasons already. In a few more months, we will enter the third year, during which we will have to assume, by ourselves, the national defense task.

As for our enemies, they have considered the period following the the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops as a strategic opportunity to topple our State of Cambodia. Although the enemies—especially the Polpotist force, the backbone of the tripartite coalition—have assiduously intensified their activities to the highest degree, they have all the same been crushed, defeated, and heavy setbacks have been inflicted upon them—both manpower and material—by our Armed Forces and people, causing their fighting spirit to waiver.

Our aforementioned victories have increasingly stabilized the Cambodian revolution, making the confidence of our inner circle grow in the party leadership and in its own force. The general political, economic, and cultural situations have gradually developed and satisfactory successes have been achieved. The economic liberalization put forward by the second national congress of the cadres has encouraged production and business activities in the four economic spearheads. Various production units and service sectors have expanded and achieved remarkable primary successes. The activities in the educational, cultural, and health fields have been painstakingly carried out in cooperation with international organizations and brotherly countries, to qualitatively promote the spiritual knowledge and health of the people.

The successes gained, with mastery in assuming the task of defending and rebuilding the motherland by Cambodia's own force, are manifested in the political impact that has elevated the reputation of the State of Cambodia in the international arena, making the national and international public opinions and justice-loving progressive forces in the world view more clearly the Cambodian State's supremacy.

Beloved comrades and friends: It is true that we have already been through great difficulties and have survived the many attempts by our enemies to overthrow us, but the struggle between us and our enemies remains tense, complicated, and decisive in all fields—politically, militarily, ideologically, economically, and diplomatically—as our enemies have not yet given up on all of their possible destructive maneuvers to topple us. We are resolutely strong on the battlefield, as our Armed Forces have become stronger and gained the support of the overwhelming majority of the people, as well as controlling over 95 percent of territory. Our party and government remain committed to maintaining a peaceful position and a desire to settle the Cambodian problem via a political solution, continuing to implement the national reconciliation policy with the intent of putting the protracted 12-year war to its earliest end, thereby bringing peace and security to the motherland and people. That being the case, even before 1987, our party and government put forth proposals one after the other, and tried their utmost to hold negotiations with the other Cambodian groups in order to arrive at a just and rational political solution to the Cambodian problem.

Even though the other Cambodian groups, especially the Khmer Rouge, have not yet demonstrated serious goodwill in the talks to seek a peaceful settlement—they are still dreaming about the ambition of employing adventurous military schemes—our State of Cambodia party remains patient and continues with talks to reach a compromise on numerous fronts. When the voluntary cease-fire appeal was launched by the cochairmen of the Paris conference and the UN secretary general, the State of Cambodia party accepted and implemented it with all sincerity by abstaining from mounting all military offensives. Moreover, although there was no agreement reached at the meeting of the Supreme National Council [SNC] in Jakarta in early June 1991, our party and government still valued the outcome of the second round of talks between the SNC on the one hand and the Paris conference cochairmen and the representative of the UN secretary general on the other, as a positive step in the search for a peaceful solution to the Cambodian problem. This is to allow the various parties concerned to understand each other, to see the points that can be solved, the remaining points which need to be tackled, and to consider proposals concerning various solutions. This should create a useful groundwork for future efforts. The Hun Sen-Sihanouk agreement on the SNC structure, the appeal for further implementation of the voluntary cease-fire, the cessation of foreign military aid to all the contending Cambodian parties, and other initiatives discussed by Hun Sen and Sihanouk, are vitally important to break the deadlock in achieving an overall political solution to the Cambodian problem. They also laid a foundation for the meeting held in Phatthaya City of the Kingdom of Thailand on 24-26 June by the SNC, with the participation of the cochairmen of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia and the special envoy of the UN secretary general, in achieving the declaration of the final five-point agreement.

The Cambodian party, government, Armed Forces, and people highly value and wish to express profound thanks to the tireless efforts displayed by the international community and the peace- and justice-loving forces which have created favorable conditions and made contributions to the active progress of the Cambodian peace process based on respect for the sovereignty and rights to self-determination of the Cambodian people and the opposition to the return of the genocidal regime.

From this solemn podium, on behalf of the entire party, government, people, and Armed Forces, I would like to call upon the world public to support the Hun Sen-Sihanouk agreement in Jakarta and the final declaration of the Cambodian SNC meeting held in Phatthaya City on 24-26 June 1991, as the basis for further discussions of the remaining issues to achieve an overall solution to the Cambodian problem. We criticize unfriendly [words indistinct] that have advanced interpretations to put the blame on the State of Cambodia over its stance on the UN peace plan and have maneuvered to conspicuously utilize compromise without sincere goodwill in order to avoid isolation and condemnation from the international community. In so doing, they have created confusion for the purpose of destroying the role of the State of Cambodia, blocking the path toward a new solution for the Cambodian problem, and splitting the solidarity among the three Indochinese countries. This is only aimed at opening the door for the return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime to commit further massacres against the Cambodian people.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I wish to sincerely call on the compatriots currently staying with the other side to become aware of the country's reality and to quickly return to their families and the national fold. Our party, government, and people are waiting to welcome you at all times, to jointly rebuild the country toward progress and happiness. As for those compatriots currently residing abroad, the party and state wish to again appeal to them to return to the motherland and join forces to rebuild the country and nation. Your knowledge, as well as your moral, spiritual, financial, technical, and material contributions are of vital importance for putting an end to our people's poverty. On this golden anniversary, our party and state wish to underline that the State of Cambodia will continue to implement the liberal economy and is ready to welcome cooperation from foreign companies intending to make long or short term investment in Cambodia. Now that the SNC process is in progress, the State of Cambodia wishes to call on the international community to pay attention to donating more humanitarian aid of all kinds to the innocent Cambodian people and to immediately end the economic embargo and inhuman punishment against the Cambodian people. The State of Cambodia is prepared to establish relations with all countries on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, equality, and mutual interests. The call is also addressed to the neighboring states and the countries which are Cambodia's old friends. In this context, we are at all times ready to normalize relations with the PRC and want the relations to be resumed at the earliest possible date in order to promote the peace process in Cambodia, thereby enhancing peace, stability, and cooperation in the region and the world as a whole.

I would like to deeply thank the parties, governments, and peoples of Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, all the brotherly or friendly countries, as well as ladies and gentlemen who are diplomats, experts, and representatives of international organizations, for their moral support and material assistance, contributing to rebuilding our country in the past, at present, and in the future.

Beloved comrades and friends: In a situation where the country is victimized by the genocidal Pol Pot regime and the most abhorrent protracted war, we wish, now more than ever, to express our desire for a political solution, peace, and a lasting genuine national reconciliation that ensures the basic interests of our people without a threat from the genocidal regime. Our people's basic interests are independence, peace, territorial integrity, and to have rights as the owners of the nation of the Cambodian working class. The State of Cambodia, the real representative of the Cambodian people all over the country, is absolutely opposed to every maneuver conducted by the enemies inside and outside the country, aimed at overthrowing the State of Cambodia, eliminating the national gains, and paving the way for the genocidal regime to return to Cambodia. Our most powerful force to defeat the enemies is the force of national and international solidarity. Historic lessons that we should constantly keep in mind are:

1. Only by marshalling the forces of great national union of the whole country under the leadership of the party and the KUFNCD [Kampuchean United Front for National Defense], can we protect and preserve the interests of the nation and people.

2. The people must be the masters, keep the future of the country in their own hands, and have confidence in the force of their own nation. If we have been able over the past 12 years to protect and preserve the revolutionary gains and build the country as we do now, it is mainly because we have the force of our own people as the determining factor and no one else can do it for us.

3. Only by being resolute in defending and perpetuating the present day State of Cambodia can the people control and build the future destiny for the nation. This is the only option, for our regime is always truly loyal to the nation and people, and is capable of preventing the recurrence of the genocidal danger.

Long live the glorious KPRP!

Chea Soth Visits Hospitalized Combatants

BK0307065091 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0540 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 3—On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Cambodian people's Armed Forces and the Army-People Solidarity Day, a delegation of the party and state led by Chea Soth, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the State of Cambodia, called on hospitalized combatants at the 1-79 and 1-80 hospitals in Phnom Penh and presented them with a quantity of consumer goods.

In a cordial talk with them, Chea Soth expressed profound gratitude to them for their contributions to safeguarding the people's peaceful life. He urged the staffs of the hospitals to do all they could for the good recovery of those hospitalized soldiers.

In reply, representatives of the hospitals pledged to do everything possible to give the best care to those soldiers.

India Delivers 5,000 Tonnes of Rice Aid

BK0307080091 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] On 2 July at the Trade Ministry, a ceremony was organized to hand over 5,000 tonnes of rice from the Republic of India to the State of Cambodia through Ringzing Wangdi, charge d'affaires of the Republic of India's Embassy accredited to the State of Cambodia.

This gift is unattached aid showing the long-standing fraternal sentiments between the two countries. This is not the first time that the Republic of India has donated rice to Cambodia. Apart from this, the Republic of India has also provided assistance in education and training in various technical fields to our State of Cambodia.

Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Nhim Vanda, member of the party Central Committee and trade minister, expressed profound gratitude to the Indian people and the Republic of India's Government, who have always had goodwill and sympathy in assisting the people and State of Cambodia's Government when necessary. The 5,000-tonne rice gift that we are symbolically receiving at this ceremony is evidence of precious and timely aid to the people and Government of the State of Cambodia, who are facing food shortages caused by last year's drought.

National Bank Fixes New Currency Exchange Rates

BK0307072891 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0455 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] Phnom Penh 3 Jul (SPK)—The Cambodian National Bank recently announced that from now on, a U.S. dollar is worth 800 riels (Cambodian currency) and a Thai baht 30 riels, instead of 600 riels and 24 riels as fixed respectively in November 1990.

According to the same communique, a pound sterling is equivalent to 1,280 riels; a French franc 131.48 riels; a

Swiss franc 519.48 riels; a Canadian dollar 615.38 riels; an Australian dollar 592.60 riels; and a Singapore dollar 449.43 riels.

Commercial Bank Opens

BK0207141191 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1100 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] On the morning of 1 July at the headquarters of the Cambodian National Bank, a ceremony to inaugurate and put into operation, the Cambodian Commercial Bank Limited, was presided over by Comrade Kong Sam-ol, member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister in charge of the Council of Ministers cabinet.

Also attending the meeting were ministers and directors general and their respective deputies and many leading cadres from the departments and offices at the central level, as well as several national and foreign guests.

On that occasion, Dr. Olan Chaiprawat, deputy chairman of the Thai Commercial Bank, disclosed that the Cambodia Commercial Bank limited is Cambodia's first mixed bank jointly established by the Cambodian National Bank and Thailand's Siam Commercial Bank. Its objective is to shore up and develop the Cambodian monetary and banking systems in order to enhance the country's capability in the economic field and to promote the joint venture between Cambodia and Thailand.

Afterwards, Comrade Kong Sam-ol proceeded to cut the inaugural ribbon to officially open the Cambodian Commercial Bank Limited.

Further on Sihanouk's Departure to PRC

BK0207142191 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Prince Norodom Sihanouk, chairman of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia [SNC], left Thailand today for a visit to Beijing, China to make preparations for an informal meeting of the four Khmer factions to be held between 16 to 17 July. Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin, along with Son Sann and Khieu Samphan, saw the prince off at the airport amid tight security.

Answering reporters' questions on the Khmer Rouge's propaganda that the Phnom Penh government is still an illegal government, Prince Sihanouk stressed that Cambodia has two governments, which are recognized and under the control of the SNC.

Son Sann declined to disclose to reporters details of the upcoming informal meeting in Beijing. However, he said that the meeting will certainly be held. The meeting will be attended only by representatives of the four Khmer factions. Neither Chinese nor Thai representatives will attend the meeting. In addition, Son Sann also rejected a foreign newspaper report on cease-fire violations by the Khmer Rouge in Kompong Speu, Cambodia. He said that there were no cease-fire violations as reported. The correspondent who presented the news report did not even know the uniform of the Khmer Rouge soldiers. He confirmed that the Khmer Rouge soldiers did not wear the black uniform.

Khmer Rouge Leader Khieu Samphan said that there were no cease-fire violations. He confirmed that the color of the uniforms of the Khmer Rouge soldiers was not black.

Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin said there was no confirmation of the cease-fire violation report.

[Begin Asa recording] It was just a newspaper report. We have to wait for a while to see whether or not there are cease-fire violations. It would be highly regrettable if cease-fire violations really took place only a short time after they have just made some progress in the talks. There was no confirmation of the report. We just learned the report from the newspapers. [end recording]

In addition, Asa Sarasin also told reporters that Prince Sihanouk will visit Thailand again to make prepaparations for another SNC meeting in August after the informal meeting of the four Khmer factions in Beijing. The Cambodian Embassy in Bangkok will be used as the meeting venue. Thailand will continue to support the restoration of peace in this country. He also said he would seek cooperation from the four Khmer factions in finding a site for a Thai Embassy in Phnom Penh. He will visit Phnom Penh at the invitation of Prince Sihanouk in November.

Indonesia

Suharto, Entourage Leave for Germany 2 Jul

BK0207160691 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1500 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] President and Mrs. Suharto left Halim Perdanakusuma Airport at 2150 West Indonesian Time tonight for Bonn to begin a state visit to Germany which will last until 7 July 1991. The head of state and the entourage were seen off by Vice President and Mrs. Sudharmono, ministers of the Fifth Development Cabinet, the commander of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Indonesia, and civilian and military officials.

During the state visit, President Suharto is accompanied by Radius Prawiro, coordinating minister for economics, finance, economy, and development supervision; Foreign Minister Ali Alatas; Minister and State Secretary Murdiono; and Habibie, state minister for research and technology. While in Germany, President Suharto will hold talks with President Weizsacker, Chancellor Helmut Kohl, the parliament speaker, and a number of party leaders in Germany. In addition to Bonn, the head of state will also visit several other cities.

Minister Calls for Curb on Overseas Borrowings

BK0207100491 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 27 Jun 91 p 1

[Excerpt] Jakarta (JP)—Finance Minister J.B. Sumarlin once again calls for a curb on overseas borrowings by the private sector due to an upward trend in the use of these funds for speculative purposes.

Speaking in a hearing with members of the House Commission on Finance, Trade and Cooperatives, Sumarlin said that an uncontrolled inflow of foreign borrowings, used mostly for unproductive activities, were feared to severely affect the domestic monetary and financial situation.

He said that the government had no intention of prohibiting private borrowers from obtaining offshore loans as long as the facilities bore reasonable interest rates and were spent for productive businesses, especially to help boost non-oil exports.

"We have to be careful in managing offshore loans because these facilities can be beneficial for us if they are properly used or lead us into big problems if they are not utilized for productive purposes," he reiterated.

The minister strongly warned private borrowers against converting their offshore loans into time deposits at local banks with the aims of taking advantage of high interest rates in the domestic market.

"Converting offshore loans, which bear much lower interests rates than the domestic ones, into time deposits to gain profits deviates completely from the objective of foreign borrowings," he said. [passage omitted]

Trade Minister Meets PRC Economic Delegation

BK0207134091 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1200 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Indonesia does not want other countries to unfairly enter its domestic market through various trade practices such as dumping and excessive export subsidies. Speaking after receiving a Chinese economic delegation in Jakarta this afternoon, Trade Minister Arifin Siregar said Indonesia welcomes a healthy competition and will continue to open its market to products of other countries so long as this follows the rules of the games.

Answering questions by newsmen on the dumping policy practiced by the PRC, Minister Arifin Siregar said that this has thus far been suspected but cannot be proved. Thus, Indonesia has yet to take any retaliatory measures. The PRC economic delegation, which met the trade minister, is headed by Vice Chemical Industry Minister Lin Yincai.

Suharto Says Reelections 'Purely Accidental'

BK0207151391 Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 28 Jun 91 pp 1, 11

[Excerpt] Jakarta, Thursday, MERDEKA—President Suharto says that he has not been reelected president several times because of the absence of a mechanism or system governing presidential elections in Indonesia.

"It is purely accidental that the same person has been reelected president for four times, thus suggesting the absence of any mechanism or system," the head of state said at the Consulate General of the Republic of Indonesia in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia on Wednesday prior to his departure for home after performing a hajj.

He said there is a system or mechanism governing a presidential election in the country. Why only one person has been reelected is purely accidental.

The president said that the Indonesian people are implementing development in all fields—political, socioeconomic, and cultural—through the People's Consultative Assembly [MPR].

Everything, he said, must be regulated. For example, in the political development, all citizens must know about their rights and obligations.

He said the MPR formulates state policies and later elects a president and a vice president. This mechanism has been perfectly implemented five times. This means that the mechanism governing the election of a president and a vice president has been institutionalized.

"Anyway, this means that the political development has been institutionalized and we can just continue it. In principle, nothing has changed. Everything conforms with the 1945 Constitution and Pancasila," he affirmed.

It is not true that everything has been formulated by the government alone.

"In fact, the government alone does not formulate everything. The government just collects all inputs and will subsequently refer all this to the MPR for consideration. The MPR will use them to formulate the broad outline of state policies," Mr. Suharto said.

The same is true for electing a president. The MPR will elect a president only after it formulates the broad outline of state policies. The mechanism governing the presidential election already exists. "Thus, who will be in charge? Of course, the assembly itself represented by its factions. This, too, has been institutionalized.

"Thus, it is clear that I have been reelected not because of the absence of a mechanism or system. The system already exists. Accordingly, we will continue to develop this system because it is part of our political development," he added. [passage omitted]

Government Approves Public Debate on Candidates

BK0307095791 Hong Kong AFP in English 0605 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] Jakarta, July 3 (AFP)—President Suharto has no objections to public discussion on possible presidential candidates prior to the 1992 Indonesian general election, a senior minister has said.

"Everyone is free to discuss presidential candidates. President Suharto will not be angry, he is a democrat who understands the Constitution and he does not want to be president for life, [quotes as received] the INDONESIAN OBSERVER daily Wednesday quoted Coordinating Minister of Political and Security Affairs Sudomo as saying.

Mr. Sudomo also said, after presenting prizes to winners of a state lottery, that Mr. Suharto also had nothing against there being more than one candidate for the presidency.

Mr. Suharto, 70, who rose to power in 1966 after leading the army to quash a communist coup attempt a year earlier, has been the sole candidate in the last five presidential elections.

In 1992, Indonesia will hold a general election to choose 400 of the 500 members of the House of Representatives (DPR). The other 100 members are appointed by the president from the ranks of the military, who do not vote.

The DPR members will join another 500 presidential appointees from public figures and leaders from all walks of life to form the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR), which will elect a president and a vice-president for the next five-year term of office in 1993.

Mr. Suharto said in an autobiography in 1989 that his current term might be his last, sparking intense speculation on who would succeed him to head this world's fifth largest nation.

The first public nomination of a candidate other than Mr. Suharto was made last month by a member of the Democratic Party of Indonesia (PDI), the country's smallest political party, which proposed Home Minister Rudini.

It stirred public debate, with many saying it was yet untimely to name a candidate.

Another senior PDI leader last year nominated Mr. Suharto for a sixth term in office and several groups of Moslem ulemas (scholars) have also proposed his candidacy for 1993.

Mr. Sudomo said that only one candidate will be finally elected. "Those who proposed them (candidates) should not get frustrated because of that, he said.

Officer on Presidential Candidates, Aceh Refugees

BK0207095891 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 28 Jun 91 p 1

[Text] Jakarta (JP)—National Intelligence Coordinating Agency (BAKIN) Chairman Maj. Gen. Sudibyo expressed his reservations yesterday on the recent announcement of presidential candidates.

Sudibyo said that in his view political organizations should not have made public their presidential candidates.

"It is not necessary that they make it public. Just wait until the proper time comes," Sudibyo said in a hearing with Commission I of DPR (House of Representatives) in charge of foreign policy, defense, security and information affairs.

He said: "According to the ethics that we adhere to, it is good that political parties put the candidates into their undisclosed inventory."

A Commission member had earlier asked Sudibyo to comment on a recent statement by a leader of the PDI (Indonesian Political Party) that Minister of Home Affairs Rudini be made presidential candidate in 1993.

President Suharto's term of office will end in 1993 and the MPR (People's Consultative Assembly) will elect a new president at that time.

Sudibyo declined to comment on the type of president Indonesia should have in 1993.

Sudibyo said the sudden increase of Acehnese fleeing to Malaysia had no connection with Aceh's separatist movement, (GPK).

"GPK no longer exists in Aceh. The movement still existed several months ago and it was only in six villages in East Aceh regency," he said.

"So, the fleeing of the Acehnese to Malaysia has no relation to the separatist movement," Sudibyo said.

Reports said 44 Acehnese were arrested in Malaysia about two weeks ago. Malaysian authorities had also reportedly confiscated an M-16 assault rifle, 50 bullets and 19 knives from the Acehnese.

About 100 villagers from Aceh had reportedly landed in Malaysia in fishing boats since the middle of March and early April. They told Malaysian authorities that they had fled their hometowns to escape fighting between the armed forces and Aceh rebels.

"Now, who are the people who fled to Malaysia? We are quite sure that they are fortune seekers, like hundreds of other Acehnese who have been living in Malaysia," Sudibyo said.

Foreign Minister Ali Alatas told the commission Wednesday the governments of Indonesia and Malaysia had agreed that the fleeing Acehnese were illegal immigrants, and could not be categorized as refugees.

That is why, the two governments had agreed that the case should be handled by the two countries only.

Defense Minister Downplays Communist Threat

BK0207100891 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 27 Jun 91 p 1

[Text] Jakarta (JP): Defense and Security Minister Gen. L.B. Murdani yesterday called on the House of Representatives to stop worrying about communist threats in Indonesia-China relations.

Jakarta-Beijing diplomatic ties were restored after the government had made sure that this would not result in a resurgence of communist activities in Indonesia, he said in a hearing with House Commission I on defense and foreign affairs.

Murdani was responding to house member BN Marbun's statement voicing fears that the restored relations would enable "the many former members of the outlawed Indonesian Communist Party (PKI) in exile in China to make an effort to come back."

Indonesian-Chinese diplomatic ties were "freezed" in 1967 after Indonesia accused Beijing of being involved in 1965 abortive coup attempt by PKI members. They resumed relations in August last year.

Murdani said former PKI members were also live [as published] in exile in other countries, notably in Europe, and the threat they posed to Indonesia was insignificant compared to advantages obtained from diplomatic relations.

"There will be too many countries we have to watch out for if we count the existence of communist remnants," said Murdani, who was accompanied by highranking military officers.

Commenting on a house member's remarks on the increasing demands for democracy, Murdani made it clear that Indonesia would not develop demoracy which emphasized individuals' freedom to speak.

Democracy of Pancasila embraced by Indonesia focuses on the interests of the public instead of on individuals, he said. He added that democracy in Indonesia was developing.

House member A.H.Sazili said the increasing demand for greater democracy was marked by the emergence of movements for more democracy and constant pressure for more press freedom.

Murdani said in Indonesia democracy should not be pursued by rallying and chanting slogans in the street. "Changes can be initiated with talks," he said.

He rejected the possibility of forming a new political party to accommodate the aspirations of dissatisfied groups such as the Petition 50 dissident group because the law did not allow the establishment of a new political party.

The minister stressed that the House should be capable of absorbing the people's aspirations so that social unrest could be avoided.

House members should focus their field visits on meeting common people and traditional leaders rather than talking to government officials, he said.

Laos

Party Central Committee Sends Greetings to CPV

BK0207133391 Vientiane PASASON in Lao
24 Jun 91 pp 1, 2

[Greetings message from the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee to the Seventh Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam]

[Text] To the Seventh Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV]:

The entire Lao party and people have followed with great interest the Seventh Congress of the honorable and majestic CPV in the capital of Hanoi. On this auspicious occasion, the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, on behalf of the Lao working class and multiethnic people, would like to extend warm comradely greetings and best wishes to the congress and through this congress to the entire fraternal Vietnamese party and heroic people.

The CPV, the successor of the Indochinese Communist Party established and trained by great Chairman Ho Chi Minh, has successfully led the Vietnamese people during the past several decades to overcome obstacles and passed difficult tests to grasp unprecedented victories and achievements in all areas for the causes of national construction and defense. Through their creativity and application of the correct renovation policy adopted by the sixth party congress and with their industrious nature, the entire Vietnamese party and people, during the past few years, have brought initial achievements and progress to Vietnam.

Beloved comrades, the Lao party and people are extremely satisfied by the consistent strengthening of the special relations and solidarity between our two fraternal countries. The special relations and solidarity are a valuable tradition fostered by Chairman Ho Chi Minh. We are very proud to have such firm, capable, and heroic friends like the CPV and the heroic Vietnamese people, who always unswervingly adhere to their noble cause, are willing to share hardship and joy with us, and help each other to advance toward our chosen destination, that is socialism.

On this auspicious occasion, we wish the spirit of friendship and the special relations and solidarity between Laos and Vietnam will last forever. We wish the Seventh CPV Congress brilliant success.

We firmly believe that the success of the Seventh CPV Congress will create a new step of historical significance for the tasks of renovation and socialist construction in Vietnam.

[Signed] Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee.

Party Central Committee Sends Greetings to CPC

BK0307035391 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] On 1 July, the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee sent a greetings message to the CPC [Communist Party of China] Central Committee on the occasion of the 70th founding anniversary of the CPC. The message reads in part as follows:

The founding of the CPC on 1 July 1921 marked a milestone of historic significance for the revolution of the Chinese people. It led to the establishment of the PRC on 1 October 1949—an event considered to be a great, historic turning point, opening a new era for the Chinese people to become genuine masters of their own country.

For more than 10 years, the Chinese people, pusuing the economic reform and open-door policies as put forth by the CPC, have brought about satisfactory achievements in the increasing development of the country and the improvement of the material and spiritual life of the entire society. The LPRP Central Committee is convinced that the long-standing relations of traditional friendship, solidarity, and cooperation in many fields between the two parties and two peoples of Laos and China will be further promoted and expanded for the benefit of the peoples of the two countries, and in the interest of peace and social progress in the region and the world.

The LPRP Central Committee also wish the CPC and the Chinese people success in implementing the resolutions of the 13th party congress and the eighth five-year plan, as well as the 10-year plan for socioeconomic development, to bring about prosperity and happiness for the Chinese nation and people.

Japanese Parliamentary Team Arrives for Visit

BK0307100891 Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] Vientiane, July 3 (KPL)—A delegation of the Japanese parliament led by Ken Harada, parliament member and president of the Japanese-Lao Friendship Association, yesterday arrived here via Thailand's Nong Khai—Laos' Tha Deua border crossing on a 3-day working visit to Laos.

The delegation is expected to discuss with different Lao senior officials and to visit some production establishments run by Lao nationals.

Acting President Accredits Ambassador to Burma

BK0207134391 Vientiane KPL in English 0929 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Vientiane, July 2 (KPL)—At a ceremony here, acting president of the republic Phoumi Vongvichit yesterday handed credentials to Kideng Thammavong, accrediting him as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Laos to Myanmar [Burma], with permanent residence in Rangoon, Myanmar.

Kideng receiving the credentials from the acting president. He said that he would try his utmost to help promote Lao-Myanmar relations, which has been increasingly developed in many areas.

Kideng is the first Lao ambassador with permanent residence in Rangoon. Previous Lao ambassadors accredited to Myanmar had their residence in New Delhi, India.

This is seen as a new move in the diplomatic relations of Laos with Myanmar.

Kaysone Phomvihan Receives Outgoing Polish Envoy

BK0307111291 Vientiane KPL in English 0917 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] Vientiane, July 3 (KPL)—Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Lao PDR [People's Democratic Republic], on July 2, granted here a farewell audience to Mariam Fronczcek, the outgoing ambassador of Poland to Laos.

M. Fronczcek has assumed his ambassadorial post here for 5 years. In recognition of his contribution to promoting Lao-Polish relations of friendship, the Lao PDR Government has decided to confer a friendship medal on him.

Article Identifies Shortcomings of Military Work

BK0207113191 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0430 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Article: "Regional Military Work in the First Six Months of 1991"]

[Text] Respected listeners, even though the year 1990 has been passed for some months, several lessons learned during that year have still remained an effective guideline for consolidating, building, and developing our regional military work in the new period, thereby turning it into a vigorous field position for national defense among the grass-roots. To continue the tradition and to expand on this work, in the first six months of 1991, thanks to their dedication in studying the good and bad experiences gained in 1990, all regions, provinces, and localities throughout the country have been able to apparently transform regional military work into a new dimension, thus increasing its quality to be in proportion to its quantity and considerably improving the security and national defense situation in their respective localities.

Even though the current situation may suggest that at present security basically prevails throughout the country, some regions, provinces, and localities are still plagued with difficulties caused by subversive activities committed by some bad elements. As a result, the people's lives have been considerably disturbed.

Having realized the important role played by regional military work and having appreciated the party's military policy of turning national defense and public security maintenance work into an obligatory task to be fulfilled by the entire masses, the party and command committees at all levels have paid closer attention to upgrading regional military work by dispatching cadres to the grass roots to carry out political work to build a field position for national defense and public security maintenance work. At the same time, they have also endeavored to consolidate, upgrade, and develop the existing people's democratric regime. They have attached greater importance to the work of consolidating and building militia and self-defense forces, primarily regarding their organization and the level of their combat tactics.

Generally speaking, in the past six months the party and command committees in all regions, provinces, and localities have successfully organized political and military study sessions for local militia units and self-defense forces. It has been assessed that these units have conspicuously appreciated the contents of what they have studied. In addition, they have also organized and led local militia and self-defense units to carry out operations to maintain peace and security in their respective localities and to coordinate with the regular forces to track down those elements hostile to our country so as to ensure the normal livelihood of our people. At the same time, they have also mobilized the masses to directly participate in carrying out national defense and public security maintenance work with a view to educating them to clearly understand the dark designs of the bad elements.

Forming an assessment from the practical deeds in carrying out this work by all localities, it has been determined that the performances of this work by 53 districts are classifed as good and 44 districts as intermediate; 318 cantons as good and 458 cantons as intermediate; and 3,451 villages as good and 5,001 villages as intermediate.

Nonetheless, if one takes into account the actual capabilities of some of these regions, provinces, and localities, one may feel that they have still failed to effectively carry out this work. They remain unsystematic and lack objectives for turning to the grass roots. They fail to clearly understand the nature of regional military work and pay scant attention to carrying out the work of consolidating and building militia and self-defense forces. They have not yet appropriately implemented the party's policy on national defense and public security maintenance, thus adversely affecting their capabilities in maintaining security. Some regions and provinces have even failed to implement the ideological study and military training plans outlined by the Lao People's Army General Staff Department.

Therefore, it is requested that the party, command, and administrative committees at all levels immediately take urgent steps to remedy these shortcomings so that they will be able to more efficiently develop the regional military work in the coming second half of this year.

Philippines

Ramos Says Military Unable To Use Clark Base

HK0207050091 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 2 Jul 91 p 10

[By J. J. Ebro]

[Text] The threat of an outright pullout from Clark Air Base may force the Philippines to accept a duration period beyond eight years, a senior government official fears.

During the turnover ceremonies for the John Hay recreational facility held at the Department of Foreign Affairs yesterday, Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos told reporters that should the U.S. give up Clark, "the place can be secured ... but the maintenance is something else."

Previous plans called for the Philippine Air Force's [PAF] 5th Fighter Wing to take over Clark's west runway on September 17, with commercial aviation use of the eastern runway to be phased in gradually. Because of continued volcanic activity and tight budgetary restrictions, the PAF has given up plans to rehabilitate Basa Air Base and is shifting fighter operations to Palawan.

"Put it this way," a government official said, "if the U.S. doesn't fix Clark, we won't be able to use it ourselves."

While U.S. Navy Commander Rear Admiral Thomas Mercer is bringing Subic up to full operational capacity, no major repair work is being undertaken at Clark. "All I can say is that we have to await the results of the damage assessment estimate," U.S. envoy Nicholas Platt told reporters yesterday, "it all depends on what functions can be performed. It would cost a lot to repair the bases."

Asked whether repair costs would affect the talks on compensation, Mr. Platt replied: "Compensation depends on what one is compensating for."

The American diplomat pointed out, however, that the U.S. would seek to maintain the aid levels requested for the Philippines under the FY '92 appropriations program. "But I'm not commenting at all on the future," he said.

The implicaton that the U.S. might lessen succeeding compensation packages if Clark is cut out of the deal has raised senatorial hackles.

At the Manila Hotel's "Kapihan" [coffee] forum yesterday, Senator Rene Saguisag said he found it "distressing" that, during his recent trip to Washington, "all officials would say was that 'in view of the damage to the bases, we will have to bring down whatever we're offering'."

"Are they our fair-weather friends?" the solon asked. Noting that the U.S. "lost a golden opportunity to gain goodwill," Sen. Saguisag said his mind was "95% made up" on not ratifying a Philippine-American Cooperation Treaty.

He said he saw Mt. Pinatubo's eruption as a message from God "to finally get the Americans out of here so we can stand on our own two feet ... and rise like the Phoenix out of the ashes."

As to how that would be accomplished without outside assistance, Sen. Saguisag admitted that "we don't have concrete answers at this point." But, "look at Cebu," he urged. "It's barren but the people work hard. They survive and prosper."

U.S. Embassy Spokesman Stanley Schrager, at the same forum, responded that "the senator is exaggerating to some degree the sentiment of Washington."

"Damage assessment seems to be a natural kind of undertaking," Mr. Schrager said.

At present, "even if you do clean up Clark, it's still eight to 10 miles away from an active volcano," Mr. Schrager pointed out. "You can't bring planes in under those conditions."

The U.S. spokesman said that U.S. Admiral Charles Larson, commander-in-chief of U.S. forces in the Pacific (CINCPAC), "will be coming here himself, sometime this month, to see for himself the impact Mt. Pinatubo has had ... and to weigh the options."

The CINCPAC assessment and recommendations will be made to U.S. Special Negotiator Richard Armitage "to arrive at a position which reflects the situation on the ground in Clark and Subic," he said. "A lot depends on the assessment," Mr. Schrager stressed.

Bases Panel Vice Chairman Bengzon Resigns

HK0307115591 Quezon City ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation DZMM in Tagalog 1100 GMT 3 Jul 91

[By Henry Umaga Diaz]

[Text] Press Secretary Buddy Gomez has just issued an announcement stating that Health Secretary Alfredo Bengzon has been relieved as vice chairman of the bases panel which is negotiating with the U.S. Government regarding the U.S. bases. The president has accepted what Gomez said was Secretary Bengzon's request to be relieved as the Philippine bases panel vice chairman. This is to allow Secretary Bengzon to concentrate on his role as peace commissioner in the government's peace talks with the communist rebels. So, Health Secretary Alfredo Bengzon is no longer the vice chairman of the bases panel. This is an update on the Cabinet meeting in Malacanang which has just ended.

Commercial Venture Planned for Air Force Base

HK0307061991 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 3 Jul 91 pp 1, 16

[Text] The government will convert the 96-hectare Fort Bonifacio into a memorial park while a residential condominium complex will be developed on the 2.7-hectare periphery of the Villamor Air Base to fasttrack the raising of some P5 billion [Philippine pesos] in funds for the conversion of base lands that are turned over to the Philippine government by the United States.

These plans were presented yesterday to President Aquino in Malacanang by Dr. Jose Abueva, chairman of the Legislative-Executive Bases Council [LEBC]; Philippine National Bank (PNB) President Eduardo Espiritu; and Eduardo Zialcita, general manager of the Public Estate Authority (PEA).

The officials presented a scale model and said the project is "very viable and very feasible." The project is expected to start next month, Espiritu said.

In a report on the plan, the PEA, which is project manager, said the memorial park, to be called "The Heritage" will be the first of several undertakings and projects to generate P3.2 billion over a three-year period.

The condominium development at Villamor Air Base is expected to raise P1 billion from a 2.7-hectare parcel of land.

The PEA will serve as project manager with the business and financial communities, with the PNB as trustee and leader underwriter.

"It is funds of this type, non-budgetary in nature, that can easily demonstrate, as in the case of the current Mount Pinatubo crisis, the ability to immediately respond to emergencies," the PEA report said.

"The fast-track funds will pave the way for a new wave of planning for both U.S. military bases as well as the reverted baselands in the light of these recent developments but, more importantly, this will permit the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) to initiate its relocation program thereby releasing more of the metro-camps for redevelopment, disposition and funds generation," it stated.

Proceeds from the sale of "The Heritage" securities will be deposited and held in trust with the PNB, the project's trustee bank. This will create and constitute the Bases Contingency Conversion Fund as embodied in Joint Resolution No. 1 and appropriated under item 13 of Republic Act No. 6688.

Also included in the LEBC document are plans prepared by a pool of consultants to develop Clark Air Base as a civil aviation complex where the international airport will eventually be relocated, while the Subic Naval Base will be converted into a maritime complex with ship building and repair facility.

The LEBC was created under Joint Senate and House Resolution No. 1 to undertake preliminary studies and make recommendations on the alternative uses for Clark and Subic together with the reverted baselands and military camps located in Metro Manila.

Espiritu cited the program, saying, "The PNB is 100 percent behind the project" and will involve investment houses and other banks to raise funds to complete the project.

Espiritu expressed confidence that investors will be interested in this project becauses of the "very high" margin of profit. "We will not go into this as PNB unless we are sure that it will generate some margin for whoever will be interested to join in the financing."

Espiritu said the government expects to gross P5.8 billion from the project and net P2.5 billion within a three-year period.

Abadia Says AFP Capable of Defending Nation

HK0307093591 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 3 July 91

[By Fernan Imberga]

[Text] Military Chief of Staff General Lisandro Abadia today said the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] is capable of defending the country's security even without the U.S. military bases in Clark, Angeles and Subic, Zambales. Abadia stressed the AFP can stand on its own feet with or without the American bases and can defend the country without relying on the help of any country. However, Abadia refused to say whether he is opposed to the extension of the U.S. military bases in the country. He said that if the United States decides to pull out its military bases, that is their right. However, Abadia explained that sovereignty and dignity do not come cheap and that the government must spend for the AFP's needs and requirements if the American bases leave.

On the talks regarding ex-Colonel Gringo Honasan's surrender, Abadia said he has no timetable for Honasan's surrender, but added that should he fail to bag or cause the rebel soldier's surrender, he would reportedly resign, as this would cause him to lose face. Abadia clarified that it is not proper to use the term capture with Honasan because this would reportedly leave a sour taste. According to him, the correct term is reconciliation with his misguided brothers in the AFP.

Existence of 'New Dynamics' Affects Bases Talks

HK0307053491 Manila THE CHRONICLE in English 3 Jul 91 p 4

[Editorial: "Recognizing the New Dynamics of Bases Talks]

[Text] Within the next two weeks, U.S. negotiator Richard Armitage will be in Manila again to pick up the pieces of the bases talks. By the time Mr Armitage sits down with Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus, he would be armed with a technical report on the damage caused by Pinatubo on both Clark and Subic. In fact, within the week, the technical report would be completed. It would not only describe the extent of the damage and the cost of rehabilitation. More important, the report would include a prognosis of the continued usefulness of both bases in the light of Pinatubo's renewed activity.

U.S. Embassy spokesman Stanley Schrager was noncommittal during his appearance at the weekly Bulong Pulungan [Whispering Group] at the Philippine Plaza yesterday. He confessed the American government is not sure what to make of Clark and Subic until after the assessment report comes in. "We have to take it from there," Schrager said.

The only thing sure, Mr Schrager told the forum, is the existence of new dynamics. "The situation has changed," Mr Schrager emphasized, "and no one can say it hadn't." The U.S. Embassy spokesman was careful about his words, but he suggested it was entirely possible the U.S. can change its position "because of the new dynamics."

A lot was said about how the volcanic ashfall has rendered Clark useless for aviation because its corrosive nature makes it dangerous for jet engines. We read that to mean that the Americans could decide to abandon Clark altogether. Afterall, what's the use of an air base that airplanes can't use.

What worries us at this point are the statements of Mr Manglapus that "nothing has changed on the bases." We're afraid the government has taken a business-as-usual attitude on the negotiations, completely obliterating from their minds the eruption of Pinatubo as a major factor that has changed the parameters of the talks. Moreover, the government has a habit of sweeping problems under the rug, hoping they will vanish. The recent appearance of Undersecretary Ernesto Ordonez on television reiterating the old bases conversion plans in a post-Pinatubo environment is still fresh on our minds. It looks like senior administration officials are so shell-shocked with Pinatubo, they have psychologically protected themselves with a time warp.

Armitage will arrive in Manila ready to talk about the bases in a post-Pinatubo scenario. It is time our officials similarly do their homework. Otherwise, the next bases talks will be so terribly loaded against the Philippines. Again.

Aquino Approves Bid To Solve Fishery Dispute

HK0207135491 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 30 Jun 91 pp 1, 21

[Text] President Aquino has given the go-signal to a group of government officials to negotiate with Taiwan officials on their proposal to designate sea lanes and forge a fishery cooperation agreement to avert further disputes between them.

Philippine officials to be led by Assistance Executive Secretary Roberto Lucilla, chairman of the South China Sea Fishery Disputes Committee, are scheduled to leave July 4 for Taipei for a three-day meeting on the matter.

Press Undersecretary Horacio Paredes said the group will be leaving as members of the Manila Economic Cooperation Office (MECO) headed by Ambassador Joaquin Roces. The MECO is the agency which deals with Taiwan on economic matters in the absence of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Members of the South China Sea Fishery Disputes Committee sought President Aquino's approval to leave for Taiwan upon the recommendation of the Cabinet Cluster E on security and political matters to avert violation of the country's One-China policy.

Paredes said the talks in Taipei will be a follow-up of a meeting held in Manila between the Committee and Taiwan officials last May 21 to 22 who agreed to pursue the talks.

The Taiwan delegation to Manila headed by Mau Ying Tjiu, vice chairman of Taiwan's council of agriculture, is expected to meet with Lucila and representatives of the Philippine Navy, Philippine Coast Guard, Bureau of Fisheries and the Bureau of Coast and Geodetic Survey.

The government has made it clear that Taiwan or any other foreign country may not fish in Philippine waters even in these sea lanes. The sea lanes reportedly will be designated only to ensure the right to safe passage of sea vessels.

The government is also not likely to approve the Taiwan proposal for a fishery cooperation agreement due to a constitutional provision disallowing the exploitation of the country's resources by foreigners.

President Aquino, in her speech last Monday at the 93rd anniversary of the Philippine Navy, cited the vital role of the Navy in protecting the country's sea lanes and maintaining the integrity of the country's national sovereignty.

The President also stressed the importance of protecting the country's rich marine resources which, she said, may be the "key to the country's economic salvation."

"For every metric ton of fish that foreign fishing boats illegally extract from our waters, there is an equivalent loss of jobs and income from among Filipino fishermen and consequent loss of revenue for the government," she said.

Mrs Aquino formed the South China Sea Fishery Disputes Committee last month to find ways of resolving the conflict with Taiwan following the arrest of Taiwan vessels found illegally fishing in Philippine waters.

Senators Criticize Government on Calamity Fund

HK0207125491 Manila PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY in English 29 Jun 91 pp 1, 2

[By Dionisio Tubianosa, Jose H. Macsapac III, Santos Patinio, and Madelynne Dominquez]

[Text] Three senators yesterday criticized the Aquino administration's failure to provide sufficient assistance to victims of Mt Pinatubo's eruptions, saying that the calamity had again shown that the government did not have a comprehensive emergency program for such disasters.

Noting the inadequacy of relief operations for residents of Central Luzon towns hardest hit by the volcano's ashfall and mudflow, the senators—Majority Leader Teofisto Guingona Jr, Victor Ziga, and Agapito Aquino—separately proposed their own rehabilitation and relief programs.

Guingona said the government must now seriously study the permanent relocation of those displaced by the Mt Pinatubo disaster.

He said the evacuees should now be transferred to permanent sites in Palawan and Mindanao where they can be given land and seed money.

Guingona said the evacuees had nothing left for them in their homes and the mudflow had practically transformed their land into a desert.

Guingona, however, stressed that his proposed resettlement program should be on a voluntary basis only.

"Efforts to rehabilitate their home land should be encouraged. If the land is found to be no longer habitable or arable, then the government should provide the victims with an opportunity to live in such areas as Palawan and Mindanao," Guingona said.

Ziga, the Senate public works committee chairman, found out that the Department of Public Works and Highways [DPWH] had failed to adequately react to the emergency.

He said the restoration of roads and communications facilities should be given top priority by the government.

This would accelerate the recovery efforts and revive the economy and livelihood activities in the affected areas, Ziga said.

Aquino, President Aquino's brother-in-law and chairman of the Senate agriculture committee, had been on a three-day fact-finding mission in the towns devastated by the ashfall.

Aquino submitted to the President a rehabilitation program. He proposed that government should now:

1) Turn to the production of short-term food crops such as cassava, sweet potato, and mongo beans to augment the dwindling food supply in the affected areas;

2) Launch a campaign to save the animal population;

3) Start a program that will restore food productivity; and

4) Provide auxiliary livelihood activities like duck-raising and brick-making.

Meanwhile, DPWH Secretary Jose P. de Jesus yesterday said that a massive rehabilitation of damaged infrastructures in Zambales, Olongapo City, and Pampanga had been started this week.

Meeting with local officials of the volcanic eruption-affected areas, De Jesus said about 100 bulldozers, graders, and dumptrucks were already fielded by the DPWH to start reconstruction works.

He said in Zambales alone, 547 public schoolbuildings would be reconstructed as they were totally damaged by the ash and sand emitted by Mt Pinatubo.

Public markets, municipal halls, public hospitals, and health centers and other government buildings are being put up to replace the destroyed ones.

De Jesus said schoolbuildings, hospitals, and markets were being rushed as they are badly needed by the residents.

The reconstruction of permanent bridges in the area has been deferred because of the continuing threat of mudflows that may eventually pin them down. Instead, temporary spans were being constructed to provide mobility and transportation in the devastated areas.

The dredging and channelization of the affected rivers were ongoing in the Sto Tomas, Maculcul, Pasig-Potrero, Bucao-Balin, Sta Rita, Guagua-Pasac-Sasmuan, Sacobia-Bamban and Tarlac rivers whose beds were filled with tons of sand and ash.

De Jesus said access roads were being built from San Marcelino, Zambales to Mt Biga, a small hill where the residents could take refuge in case of a massive mudflow.

The rehabilitation of some 300 kilometers of damaged road network was in full swing to prolong its usage, De Jesus said.

De Jesus also said the whole drainage system of Zambales and Olongapo City had to be rehabilitated immediately, as the rainy season is just around the corner.

He said the system had been rendered ineffective by the volume of sand and other debris which found their way into the drainage mains, laterals, and pipes.

He added that bigger floods might aggravate the sufferings of the residents in the absence of a working drainage system.

He said some P1.5 billion was needed to rehabilitate the damaged infrastructures.

In other related developments:

Makati Mayor Jejomar Binay yesterday designated Dr Guia Bautista, chief of the Makati Health Department and president of the Makati Health Foundation, to temporarily handle relief operations at the town hall for victims of Mt Pinatubo's eruptions, following reports of the alleged pilferage of donated goods at the office of Marissa Chan, chief of the Makati Social Service Department [MSSD].

The designation was made pending results of an investigation being conducted by the municipality's legal department on the alleged anomalies and the mauling of a tabloid reporter who was looking into the reported pilferage.

Bautista is now in Bacolor, Pampanga distributing relief goods to thousands of victims of the volcano's eruptions.

Last week, Confesor Manalo, a reporter of a Manila tabloid, was mauled by a group of MSSD volunteers when he attempted to check on the reports of pilferage. The incident took place in front of Chan's office.

The adverse effects of the Mt Pinatubo eruptions would force some revisions in the country's economic stabilization program, Finance Secretary Jesus Estanislao said yesterday, but he gave the assurance that foreign fundings were coming in for the relief and rehabilitation of the evacuees.

"Obviously there will have to be some revisions. I think that the capital expenditures connected with the resettlement and rehabilitation are going to be massive... I don't really see many of the families going back to the area, perhaps within the next three years or so... we cannot keep them in relief centers or evacuation centers... we have to provide means of livelihood to help them piece their lives together again and move on," Estanislao told Malacanang reporters before meeting the President late yesterday afternoon.

He added that he would want the "Aquino administration to be a more caring government, meaning... we have to think in terms of upgrading the quality of life and therefore the opportunity for getting on to higher standards of living for the evacuees."

Estanislao revealed that part of the $100 million from the World Bank which does not have the earthquake tag could be diverted to the rehabilitation of the Mt Pinatubo victims. The amount still uncommitted is between $30 to $50 million.

The same was true with the ADB funds for the earthquake efforts, he added. Some $75 million has not been released and so part of it could be used for the rehabilitation.

Estanislao siad that since most of the $225 million program loan under the 17th yen loan package for Japan had been committed to very specific projects, the Philippines will try to forge an agreement for an 18th yen loan package. Negotiations for this had already started.

He added that the Swiss and Spanish governments gave 100,000 Francs and $50,000, respectively, for relief efforts.

Executive Secretary Oscar M. Orbos cited the contribution of HOTLINE PINATUBO to the government's relief, emergency, and rehabilitation efforts.

HOTELINE PINATUBO is a project of the Office of the President in cooperation with Advanced Network, Inc and the Digitel group.

Orbos said that through HOTLINE PINATUBO, government agencies were able to respond quickly to the needs of the residents in the disaster areas.

Among the agencies which have utilized the communication links are the Presidential Action Center, Philippine National Red Cross, Department of Public Works and Highways, Presidential Management Staff, Zambales provincial government, National Telecommunications Commission, municipal governments, and the Senate.

The Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology has also arranged for the use of the line for its monitoring operations.

Broadcast and print media have also used the facilities of HOTLINE PINATUBO to file their latest reports to Metro Manila.

The hotline currently provides telephone, fax and computer links from San Marcelino and Zambales to Metro Manila. More stations will soon be put up in other Zambales towns.

Aquino Releases Funds for Victims of Pinatubo

HK0307051491 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 3 Jul 91 pp 1, 8

[Text] President Aquino yesterday ordered the release of P125 million [Philippine pesos] from the Countryside Development Fund for Mount Pinatubo victims in 10 congressional districts in Zambales, Pampanga, Tarlac and Bataan.

Ms Aquino gave the order during a meeting with congressmen from the four provinces. Among them were Representatives Jose Cojuangco, Jose Yap (LDP [Struggle of Philippine Democrats], Tarlac), Pacita Gonzales (LDP, Zambales), Oscar Rodriguez (LDP, Pampanga), and Felicito Payumo (LP [Liberal Party], Bataan).

In related developments:

—Italy has donated some 500 million liras or $370,000 to be used for relief assistance and defray the cost of transporting earth-moving equipment to Central Luzon.

—Some 36,000 hectares of private lands in Zambales will be planted with food crops as part of a food production campaign launched by the provincial government to help disaster victims in the province.

—The militant Kilusang Mayo Uno (KMU) mobilized work brigades to help in rehabilitation work in Central Luzon.

—The U.S. Agency for International Development provided a private volunteer organization P5.26 million in grant to be used as cash wages for victims who will help clear areas of volcanic ash and debris.

The Central Luzon congressmen briefed the President on their efforts to rehabilitate their districts.

Gonzales told reporters after the meeting that the P125 million would be distributed to various government agencies in their areas.

Cojuangco said the Department of Budget and Management was ordered to release the amount as soon as the congressmen submit a project proposal for the victims' rehabilitation.

The Italian embassy in Manila said some 50 million liras of Italy's donation of 500 million liras wil be used to cover the costs of transporting excavators which the Italian government is also sending to the Philippines.

It said that the rest of the assistance money will be set up as a fund for the purchase of relief goods, logistic materials, and medicine for the evacuees.

Gov. Amor D. Deloso said the emergency food production in northern Zambales will start immediately as part of the province's rehabilitation program.

Workers affiliated with KMU would stay in certain towns of Zambales, Pampanga and Tarlac for a couple of days to help clear roads, and repair houses, schools and hospitals.

The KMU said it would also help fortify dikes to prevent mudflow or lahar from destroying houses along river banks.

Deloso said the idle lands in the northern towns of Sta. Cruz, Candelaria, Masinloc, Palauig, Iba and parts of Botolan will be planted with camote, gabi, corn, palay and vegetables.

He said he would use his emergency powers to ensure that landowners will allow dislocated farmers to till their idle land.

The USAID grant to CARE Philippines was provided in an agreement signed by USAID Director Malcolm Butler and Stanley Dunn, country director of CARE.

The U.S.-based volunteer group will tap as workforce the more than 2,600 Aeta and other displaced families in Zambales. Part of the P5.26-million grant will be used to buy tools and supplies needed for the cleanup operation.

Enrile Urges People To Snub Aquino Unity Call

HK0207141591 Quezon City MALAYA in English 30 Jun 91 pp 1, 2

[By Romy Tangbawan]

[Text] Senate Minority Floor Leader Juan Ponce Enrile (NP) [National Party] yesterday urged the Filipino people to ignore President Aquino's call for national unity, warning that the call is a ploy to expand her personal power.

"The call for unity is a siren call, as the legendary Ulysses knew. To heed it is to court destruction," Enrile said.

Addressing the Rotary Club South Jaro of Iloilo City, Enrile said Mrs Aqunio actually wants the nation to unite behind her while she persists in her style of governing.

"In my view, the call for unity is actually a desire for hegemony—personal dominance," he said.

The President has repeatedly appealed for national unity and self-sacrifice amid crises, the latest of which was the destructive Mt Pinatubo eruption.

Enrile said that while he believes in sacrifice and patience, it is unjust if such sacrifice is not shared by all, especially by leaders.

"True unity comes only out of genuine regard for the welfare of all, not the aggrandizement of the few," he said.

If only Mrs Aquino has governed well, he said, she would not have found it necessary to ask for national unity.

Enrile went on to enumerate the "bunglings" of the Aquino administration:

—"Coddling or advanced exoneration of wrongdoers," such as the grant of executive clemency to Tarlac Gov Mariano Un Ocampo III, who is still under suspension for his involvement in various anomalies.

—"Tolerance of the fantasy of the search for gold in the unlikeliest places as a grand solution to the nation's problems," such as the gold diggings at Fort Santiago in Manila for treasures believed to have been buried by the Japanese Imperial Army, and at the Olot property of the Romualdez family in Leyte for treasures reportedly hidden by Imelda R. Marcos.

—Numerous scandals, such as the Garchitorena, the Petrochem, Philphos, Roppongi, and Stockton scams, all of which involved ranking officials of the Aquino administration.

"How can one unite the people and the opposition under the banner of these iniquities?" Enrile asked.

He also charged the government with resorting to gimmickry and "haphazard" solutions in responding to national problems, citing the selling of cheap galunggong [native fish], granting of free telephone calls to Filipino overseas workers, and holding of circumcision rites in Malacanang.

Enrile said while Mrs Aquino keeps on calling for national reconciliation, her administration's "passion for retribution speaks more of vengeance than justice."

"After five years, wounds of conflict have not healed, and a continuing war against the dead dismays even the administration's supporters," he said.

Enrile siad he finds it ironic that present officials, who placed the burden of reconciliation on former President Marcos when he was in power, now place such responsibility on the opposition.

He noted that from Day 1 of Mrs Aquino's administration, the President "planted the seeds of dissension."

Enrile, however, said that the divisiveness was "felt most heavily," not by Mrs Aquino's political enemies, but by her own supporters in the coalition composed of the LDP, LP, PDP-Laban [Struggle of Philippine Democrats, Liberal Party, Pilipino Democratic Party—Nation's Strength], and the Unido.

"Historically, when the administration fails by its own hands, it asks the people to unite. And the people unite against it," he said.

Aquino Urged To Replace Ramos Immediately

HK0207142791 Quezon City MALAYA in English 30 Jun 91 pp 1, 2

[By Shalom Mapagu and Richelda Doloricon]

[Text] Senate President Jovito Salonga yesterday urged President Aquino to replace Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos as early as next month to quell once and for all speculations that Ramos is using the defense department's resources to advance his presidential bid.

Salonga, during the national congress of the Partido ng Bayan, said Ramos should vacate his post as soon as possible so that the defense department and the military, which take care of security during elections, will not lose its integrity.

Salonga said he received reports that Mrs Aquino will name retired Gen. Renato de Villa, former Armed Forces chief, as Ramos' replacement by next month or August. However, Ramos has expressed plans to leave his post in September.

"Let's just hope that if such reports are confirmed, De Villa will act on his promise to disband private armies," said Salonga.

However, Speaker Ramon Mitra Jr. said De Villa's appointment as defense secretary would violate the principle of civilian supremacy over the military, saying the law expressly prohibits military officers from assuming the defense post.

Mitra said the former AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief should instead be considered for the foreign affairs portfolio.

"Another cabinet post would be suitable for him. We could certainly use his administrative skills as he is a very capable man. One of the ablest we've produced," the speaker said.

Mitra also denied reports that he was asked by Mrs Aquino to personally offer to De Villa the defense post that Ramos will vacate shortly.

Earlier, Sen. Ernesto Maceda (LP)[Liberral Party] said Mrs. Aquino requested Mitra to personally offer the defense post to De Villa "to silence" Mitra, who had expressed his objections to such an arrangement.

Maceda's statement came after Ramos said he has already recommended somebody to replace him when he leaves his Cabinet post to concentrate on his presidential bid. Ramos is Mitra's main rival for the presidential nomination of the ruling Laban ng Demokratikong Pilipino [Struggle of Filipino Democrats] [PnB].

The defense chief did not mention De Villa's name, but he said he favors a former military man to replace him because history shows that men from the military establishment have performed more effectively as defense secretary than civilians.

Mitra immediately expressed his opposition to Ramos' preference and pushed for a civilian replacement to Ramos.

Salonga urged PnB to pursue electoral reforms and its fight against the politics of guns, money and black propaganda.

"We have to counteract systems of money politics," Salonga said.

The PnB is eyeing either Salonga, Sen. Joseph Estrada (PMP)[Party of the Philippine Masses] or Sen. Aquilino Pimentel (PDP-Laban) [Filipino Democratic Party-Nation's Strength] as the presidential candidate it will support in 1992. The three are known to be staunch anti-U.S. military bases advocates.

Etta Rosales, member of the PnB's convenor's group, said they will support the reelection bid of Senators Orly Mercado, Teofisto Guingona, Alberto Romulo, Representatives Nikki Coseteng and Bonifacio Gillego for their nationalist stand on the issues of U.S. military bases, foreign investments, and foreign debt.

Meanwhile, Mitra said he was happy about the result of the recent Ateneo Public Opinion Social Survey, which gave the House of Representatives a high performance rating.

The nationwide survey showed that 53 percent of Filipinos today are satisfied with the present chamber. Mitra said the rating presents a 23 percent jump from the 30 percent figure in 1988.

"Most likely, the people appreciate the many measures enacted by Congress to push the country on the road to recovery," he said.

Mitra cited the approval of the Foreign Investments Act, which he said is expected to create more jobs, and the national budget, which provides for countryside development.

He added that he talked to the President last week and urged her to give special attention to the plight of Aetas, who are having a hard time coping with their new environment in the evacuation centers in the lowlands.

House Said To Gain 53 Percent Approval Rating

HK0207124391 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 30 Jun 91 pp 1, 21

[By Isidro M. Roman]

[Text] Fifty-three percent of Filipinos today say that they are satisfied with the performance of the House of Representatives, a big jump from the 30-percent figure in August, 1988.

This is one of the key findings of the nationwide Ateneo Public Opinion Survey conducted last from April 5 to May 18 this year.

Respondents who expressed satisfaction out-numbered the dissatisfied in all urban and rural areas in Luzon, except for Metro Manila. In urban Luzon, 54 percent said that they were satisfied, while 38 percent said they were dissatisfied. In rural Luzon, the figures were even more convincing: 63 percent were satisfied while 27 percent were dissatisfied.

In Metro Manila, 35 percent said they were satisfied, while 57 percent said they were not.

In the Visayas, both urban and rural respondents who were satisfied outweighed the disatisfied at 51 and 54 percent, respectively, as against 35 and 24 percent.

In Mindanao, 53 percent of rural respondents said they were satisfied while 36 said they were not. Forty one percent of urban respondents in Mindanao were satisfied while 50 percent expresed their dissatisfaction.

The majority of respondents, based on socio-economic class, gave the House an above-50 mark: Class ABC, 54 percent; Class D, 53 percent; and Class E, 52 percent.

Survey results showed an increasing percentage of satisfaction, starting with 30 percent in August 1988, then 40 percent in August 1989, 39 percent in March 1990 and the present 53 percent.

The survey report defined socio-economic Class AB as households constituting "the most affluent group whose homes and lifestyles reflect an obvious lack of economising;" Class C households are middle-class units, whose homes and lifestyles exude comfort and the capacity to indulge in a few luxuries. Class ABC comprised 21 percent of the April 1991 survey respondents.

Class D households, in turn, are lower-middle-class households. They have some comfort and means, but they basically thrive on hand-to-mouth existence. [as published] They accounted for 43 percent of the respondents.

Class E households belong to the lowest rung of the socio-economic ladder, and are those which constantly face great difficulties in meeting their basic survival needs. They constituted 35 percent of the respondents.

The April 1991 survey covered 1,200 respondents drawn from 66 rural barangays and 54 urban barangays in 57 cities and municipalities in 20 provinces located in Metro Manila and 12 regions of the country.

The surveys are intended to monitor public sentiments and opinions on a range of current public and social issues. they are also aimed at monitoring changes in the lives of Filipino families.

The results of the survey is an apparent recognition of the stewardship of Speaker Ramon Mitra Jr.

The surveys, conducted by the Ateneo Institute of Philippine Culture, are funded by the Ford Foundation.

Eduardo Cojuangco To Join NP Central Committee

HK0307062291 Manila PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY in English 3 Jul 91 pp 1, 2

[By Ros Manlangit and Rose de la Cruz]

[Text] Industrialist Eduardo Cojuangco jr., who has joined the opposition Nacionalista Party [NP], will soon be in the NP's central committee, the highest policy-making body of the party.

Cojuangco, who is expected to contest the presidential nomination in the party's convention late this year with Vice President Salvador Laurel and Senator Juan Ponce Enrile, has accepted the offer of NP officials, headed by Laurel as president and Enrile as secretary general, to join the central committee.

The party rules committee, headed by former Senator Arturo Tolentino, is now finalizing Cojuangco's joining the key party committee.

Cojuangco also said a strong, united opposition would offer the people a viable alternative to the Aquino administration in solving the country's problems. He also vowed to do his utmost in hastening the unification process.

In other developments:

—Former Agrarian Reform Secretary Miriam Defensor Santiago, in a speech delivered at the University of Santo Tomas, said she would definitely run for president next year, "or die in the attempt."

"My decision is final and irrevocable," Santiago, who appeared fit after three-months of recuperating from injuries sustained in a car mishap in Tarlac, said. "My candidacy is non-negotiable. The People's Reform Party will file a complete slate of candidates for the elections."

—Jerry Barican, Partido Pilipino president, welcomed the Nacionalista Party's move to include Cojuangco in the central committee, "as a positive step in hastening the unification process."

Barican said the Partido Pilipino supported the objective of a united opposition and pledged to mobilize the party's political network nationwide. The Partido Pilipino, organized by youthful activists and professionals two years ago, was recognized as a national party by the Commission on Elections last january.

Political analysts said Cojuangco's joining the central committee would be "an unquantifiable boost" to the presidential plans of the Tarlac businessman, who reportedly shares an almost equal strength with Laurel and Enrile, making the NP convention, scheduled in November, "one for the political books."

Cojuangco's group, reportedly greeted with euphoria the approval of his affiliation with the NP, since this would remove, Cojuangco supporters said, the obstacle to an opposition unity and eventually, an opposition victory in 1992.

Cojuangco's supporters said the move put the NP virtually on the threshhold of victory in 1992, considering the fact that the administration ranks is now being thrown into disarray by the ruinous preconvention exercises.

In the oppositionists' view, the spinning off from the administration of the Liberal Party [CP] also has severely cracked the strong pro-Aquino alliance and this leaves the NP as a solid force in a three-party contest in the 1992 presidential race, against the LP and the ruling Laban ng Demokratikong Pilipino [Struggle of Philippine Democrats].

Cojuangco is expected to take his oath before NP President Salvador Laurel in a ceremony shortly.

According to NP sources, a convention instead of a consensus proposed by Laurel, will pick the NP bets. Cojuangco's entry may have forced the party to shelve the consensus formula due to the strong clamor from among the 5,000 national convention delegates to have a democratic manner in choosing the NP candidate.

Following the Congress approval of a bill advancing by some three weeks to November 1 the May 1992 election period, NP leaders have scheduled the national convention on the third week of November.

Santiago appeared in good health and delivered an extemporaneous oration on the need to reform what she termed the culture of corruption.

The only visible marks of her injuries were a swollen lower lip and teeth braces.

Aides said the swelling on her lower lip which was sutured, was expected to subside in six months, and that her teeth braces would be removed in one more month.

Santiago resumed her public appearances Monday.

She plans to use her public speeches as a forum for fund-raising in favor of the evacuees affected by the continuing eruptions of Mt. Pinatubo.

Article Views Lack of 'Substance' of Air Force

HK0107060591 Manila THE CHRONICLE in English 1 Jul 91 pp 1,7

[By Alan C. Robles]

[Text] Pity the Philippine Air Force [PAF]. One quip says it has more air than force.

What makes the joke particularly galling is that it isn't a joke. As constituted now, the PAF hardly has enough substance to even prevent overflights—the aerial equivalent of foreign craft straying onto national waters.

Even nature has handily beaten the flyboys. When Mt. Pinatubo erupted, it forced the abandonment of Basa Air Base and the relocation of the country's entire fighter strength to Palawan.

Really though, "strength" might not accurately describe the handful of 26-year-old aircraft huddling in Puerto Princesa. The optimistic jargon to describe the country's fighter force is "squadron minus," what this means is that the country has less than 18 operational fighter planes.

None are more frustrated over this than the flyboys themselves. Asked to describe the state of the air force, PAF chief Maj. Gen. Loven Abadia replies, "I am ashamed to say we're unable to perform 100%."

He says the job of any air force is air defense, and the guts of that job are fighters, radar and communications. With the PAF deficient in all three, "Philippine airpower" is a contradiction in terms.

"We're sadly ill-equipped," Abadia understates.

Things were not always so. In the late 1950s the country had planes—F-86 Sabres—that were close to being state of the art. In the 1960s, the PAF had the most powerful fighter force in the region, based on the supersonic F-5A Freedom Fighter. In the 1990s, in the age of multi-role aircraft, smart munitions and head-up displays, the PAF's mainstay is still based on the F-5A.

Abadia says it was in the 1970s that the PAF began to lose altitude. "An air-defense system was well-established in the 1960s, then we shifted from air defense to internal problems when we were hit by the insurgency and secessionist waves."

For the counterinsurgency effort, aircraft such as helicopters and slow turbo-prop support planes were more effective than supersonic fighters. And in the higher order of priorities, ground forces took precedence over air and naval assets. What this meant was that financing for the air force—as it is, the most capital intensive of any military service—dropped. The F-5s continued to soldier on, and even then, were less visible to the public than the dive-bombing T-28 "Tora Toras" (so-called because they share the same technological ancestry as the Japanese prop-driven planes that attacked Pearl Harbor in 1941).

At the moment, the PAF has assets amounting to a few dozen fixed-wing aircraft of all types and about 80 helicopters. It has six main bases—less Basa—and three radar stations, which only cover northern Luzon and part of the Visayas.

This setup is barely adequate for doing things such as search and rescue, reconnaissance, evacuation and rain-making. But PAF officers have longed for the day when they can do more than chug along.

Now they might have two reasons for renewed hope. First, the government believes—and is acting on the belief—that the counterinsurgency effort is all but wrapped up. Second, the American bases are going to be pulled out of the Philippines. The first means that the government can put more resources into the PAF; the second means it must.

"We hope to have a strong control on insurgency by the end of 1992, so we will shift from internal to external defense," Abadia says. They will have to, because to maintain the fiction of a "security umbrella" for the Philippines. [sentence as published]

All this means that the PAF, which marks its 41st [number as published—reports from all other sources claim this as 44th anniversary] anniversary today, is now daring to hope. The theme it is espousing this year is "Wings of Change," and there is talk of the need to "build up and soar."

The PAF wish list contains items to beef up air defense, and heqding the list is a decent up-to-date fighter.

Air force officers cast wistful and envious glances at other countries in the region—all the Southeast Asian countries are modernizing their air assets—and immediately latch on to the F-16 as the plane they want. Thailand, Singapore and Indonesia all have the high-tech fighter: getting its own F-16 squadron would put the Philippines on par. One officer says even getting one of the planes would be of tremendous symbolic value.

But there's one important ingredient in this and that ingredient doesn't grow on trees. At the moment the capital intensive PAF (it only has 15,000 personnel) has a budget of slightly over P2 million. Most of this goes to paying for salaries and maintenance.

Abadia says, "We have a 10-year modernization progrma, with a ballpark figure of P35 billion-or P 3.5 billion year."

At the moment, the PAF is actually asking for P3.2 billion, and Abadia admits, "I can't guarantee that (program). I can only hope it will be given to us."

The decision will turn on the politicians, and on their realization that beefing up the armed forces and acquiring a "new look" in its security posture will be one of the consequences of the U.S. bases' pulling out.

"Our crying need is for an air defense system," says Abadia, and adds that "we'd be happy with even one F-16 squadron."

He explains that an air force can give substance to claims of sovereignty. "When you talk of a sovereign country, you talk of a country which aircraft cannot overfly. It doesn't necessarily mean you're at war." He says that there have been reports of intrusions of Philippine airspace by "Russian-made warplanes."

He points out that all the PAF really needs is hardware. It already has 900 pilots (though the shortage of aircraft means that only a third to one half that number is on active flying duty). Its staff are skilled—the PAF's standing operational readyrate, or the percentage of aircraft it has available at any one time—is 70%. All the pilots and the mechanics need are planes and equipment.

Asked about the prospects, Abadia replies: "We always look at the future with hope and expectation—to do otherwise would be to surrender to frustration." He and the rest of the service are waiting to see if the administration can put the force back into the Air Force.

Pafsecom Functions Absorbed by National Police

HK0307051791 Manila PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY in English 3 Jul 91 p 3

[By Efren Dayauon]

[Text] The Philippine Air Force Security Command (Pafsecom), whose task for the last 15 years has been to secure the country's five international and 34 secondary airports, was disbanded "prematurely" yesterday, its functions taken on by the Philippine National Police (PNP).

In simple yet symbolic rites at the Villamor Air Base, top officials of the command led by Brigadier General Rogelio Estacio permanently folded the Pafsecom banner.

Estacio said the formal turn over of Pafsecom functions to the PNP was originally set for 1993. He said now, the Pafsecom had no choice but to relinquish its functions since the PNP leadership apparently did not want the planned 24-month transition period to "take its due course."

Estacio said by its "undue" haste in freezing and taking over the fund of the National Committee on Anti-Hijacking (Nacah), which originally went to the Pafsecom, the PNP had practically immobilized the command.

In January 1, 1991, following the signing into law of Republic Act No. 6975, the law creating the PNP, Interior and Local Governments Secretary Luis Santos took over the Nacah fund and froze further disbursements to the Pafsecom. The fund amounts to P51 million yearly.

As a result of the early dissolution of the Pafsecom, the Ninoy Aquino International Airport (NAIA), and the other vital airports of the country were now bereft of an elite, specially-trained unit capable of handling anti-terrorist and air piracy acts that may be committed at the airport, Estacio said.

He told newsmen that about 50 percent of Pafsecom personnel were absorbed by the PNP while the rest, numbering about 400, including the K-9 unit and the special weapons and tactics team, opted to remain with the mother unit which is the Philippine Air Force.

After the disbandment, a new unit, the Special Operations Wing, was immediately activated to accommodate the remaining members of Pafsecom which was merged with three other units. It will henceforth handle civil disturbance, and, when required, anti-hijacking functions.

Estacio, who received the Distinguished Service Star for Meritorious Service, was designated wing commander of the wing.

Effort for Talks With Renegade Officers Resumed

HK0307071091 Manila THE CHRONICLE in English 3 Jul 91 pp 1, 10

[By Manny Mogato]

[Text] General Lisandro Abadia, the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff, has resumed his efforts to contact renegade military officers for peace talks.

Abadia told reporters he had sent out emissaries to renegade soldiers in a renewed effort to unite the fractious armed forces.

"More people now are trying to contact (former army lieutenant colonel Gregorio) Honasan, but I cannot tell you the names," he said. "We just have to relax kasi may naghahanap naman sa kanila [as somebody else is looking for them]."

He said there would be no deadlines for his emissaries to persuade the renegade soldiers to come out and talk with him.

Abadia admitted that the armed forces remained divided, despite his efforts to unite it 16 months after the seventh coup attempt in December 1989, which came close to toppling the Aquino government.

"I admit that there exist some factions (within the military)," he told defense reporters. "The AFP is now united 98%, but I wanted it 100%."

He said he wanted a dialogue with the leaders of the marginalized right-wing rebels to "patch up differences."

"That's why I am reaching out to Honasan, (former commodore Domingo) Calajate, and the group (of other military renegades)," he added. "I must resolve this issue as soon as possible in a peaceful and democratic manner."

He vowed to quit his position if he failed to unite the armed forces and get the renegades to the negotiating table.

"If the peaceful initiatives would fail, then it is my duty to settle the issue once and for all," he said.

"I must get Honasan at all cost. I don't deserve to be (AFP) chief of staff if I don't get Honasan. If I don't get him, then I have to get out."

Davao Reportedly Faces New Threats From NPA

HK0207121491 Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 27 Jun 91 p 11

[Text] It is not mere coincidence but a pattern appears that the active guerilla activities of the CPP/NPAS [Communist Party of the Philippines/New Peoples' Army] are now matched by renewed activities by front organizations suspected to be allied with the left.

Notice the bevy of operations, the latest being the attack in Bination in far-away Davao del Sur resulting to the wounding of 10 constables. Then renewed and high profile activities of the KMU, KADENA [1 May Movement, Youth for Democracy and Nationalism] and formation of groups like the "People's Movement Against Poverty" and the like.

Due to these developments, groups concerned about the emergence of the dominance of radicalism in Davao have also decided to upgrade their work in countering the new phase of threat.

The public, on the other hand, sits tightly watching either with awe or with amusement the sporadic exchanges of barbs and statements. Bombarded with these activities, media and the public are the critical factors on how this tug-of-war will result.

Mindanao Features, on its own, will continue to fight in print and in electronic media, the cause of putting the final blow to radicalism and communism in this part of the land.

NPAs in Kidnap?

Authorities are now looking into the angle that the recent kidnapping incident was pulled by the NPAs as a fund-raising activity to boost their cash-strapped movement.

This developed as reports of a similar modus operandi in the kidnapping of the Buhangin businesswoman and her two daughters matched the incident that happened to a doctor who was missing for several days and later returned in his clinic in Matina this city. This was the handiwork of the NPAs.

The arrest of a top cadre officer of the communists in Butuan city also indicated that the NPAs have decided to resort to kidnappings, robberies and illegal logging to raise their own funds due to the disruption of fund-sources from abroad with the recent developments in Europe and the collapse of traditional communist governments and groups.

Manuel Luis Tejada, a member of the CPP/NPA executive commission from Mindanao told authorities that the legal fronts of the CPP/NPA can no longer get adequate funding to support the armed groups in the countryside. Also, mass base areas have been lost by the movement and citizens like farmers refuse to cooperate and give money and other forms of contributions to the movement.

Tejada said that the labor sector is the only source now of funding for the revolutionaries and this sector is not even adequate because the labor sectors controlled by the radicals through their front organizations are also losing support from the workers themselves.

If this Tejada revelation is a gauge, then the citizenry must brace themselves for more disruptions and violence coming from the communist sector.

NPA Surrenderee: Movement Suffers Low Morale

HK0307095891 Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 29 Jun 91 p 1

[By Bert Renejane]

[Text] A member of the Main Guerilla Unit and the Semi-Legal team of the communist New People's Army (N:A) turned over himself to the Philippines National Police (PNP) through a priest saying that the ranks of the movement have been experiencing sinking morale over lack of logistics and continuous military operations, sources from the Toril Police station of this city said yesterday.

Inspector Edgar Ferrator, Toril station commander, identified the surrenderee as Jerry Tungkaling Y Anti, 20 years old and was an informer before he joined the rebel movement some three years ago. He was a native and a former resident of Sibulan, Sta. Cruz, Davao del Sur.

Tungkaling, since he was recruited to the NPA by one Kumander Primo, was an active member of the guerilla front and was later assigned to the semi-legal body. He was under the group of Kumander Benzar, a dreaded NPA chieftain, and operated on the hills of Davao del Sur.

An unidentified parish priest of Toril reportedly negotiated his surrender until he finally turned over himself to the Toril station yesterday morning.

Tungkaling told Inspector Ferrater that the rebel movement, specifically their group, had been suffering deep discouragement for lack of support in terms of food, funding and equipments in guerilla warfare. He likewise revealed that that they have been moving desperately from one place to another to escape the continuous aggression by the Philippines Army's 46th IB [Infantry Battalion] elements.

It has been widely believed that the strength of the NPA movement had significantly diminished owing to the collapse of communist countries in Eastern Europe and Soviet Union. Foreign communists are said to be financing the NPA's operation here. Likewise, recent atrocities attributed to the local communist rebels have caused rejection from the mass base.

Tungkaling surrendered to the Toril station without any firearms with him. It was said that he left his weapon at their camp.

Tungkaling is expected to be turned-over to Metrodiscom [Metropolitan District Command] Director Nelson Estares anytime today.

CPP-NPA Sincerity About Talks Challenged

HK0307054191 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 3 Jul 91 p 8

[By Aris Ilagan]

[Text] Armed Fores chief of staff Gen. Lisandro Abadia challenged yesterday the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and its military arm, the New People's Army (NPA), on their sincerity over the proposed peacetalks between government authorities and communist rebels in several calamity-stricken areas of Central Luzon.

"But we must all be sincere. I am conveying the message that this Armed Forces is sincere in this process," Abadia said in an interview after the induction of the Last Watering Hole Association at Camp Aguinaldo, Quezon City.

Abadia said that the Cabinet committee on national security, headed by Justice Secretary Franklin Drilon, have agreed to proceed with the peace talks in Mt. Pinatubo-affected areas which should be "locally-initiated and community-based."

The declaration of a ceasefire in areas affected by the Mt. Pinatubo eruption has been urged by peace advocates to allow smooth relief operations by all sectors and speedy rehabilitation of the area.

Drilon said last Wednesday that the ceasefire talks will not be limited to Region 3 but will also cover other provinces of Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao.

But in a press statement, the National Democratic Front-North Luzon and the NPA Lt. Crispin Tagamolila Command, said they were opposed [to] the setting up of ceasefire talks on the local level.

"We are not interested in setting up local ceasefires and will frustrate every move by the AFP and other reformist groups in setting up local peace zones in Northern Luzon that will only further exploit and intensify the violence and misery of our people," the statements said.

The CPP-NPA officials in Northern Luzon questioned the sincerity of the Armed Forces in proceeding with the ceasefire in Central Luzon inspite of the continued military offensives in the Cordillera region which had been affected by several calamities such as the dry spell.

Front Plans 'Campaign' Against Aquino Government

HK0307050291 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 3 Jul 91 p 10

[By Maricar S. Bautista]

[Text] The Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army-National Democratic Front [CPP-NPA-NDF] have reportedly formulated a long-range mass campaign aimed at creating a wave of protests and mass struggles, the Phillippine National Police (PNP) reported yesterday.

PNP chief Cezar P. Nazareno said intelligence reports reveal the communist movement may launch a major campaign middle of this year.

The campaign, Mr. Nazareno said, is dubbed the "Anti-Total War Campaign," a counter move against the total war policy of the Aquino Government.

It reportedly seeks to isolate the Government and intensify the struggle for its ouster while strengthening the revolutionary forces.

PNP said the campaign is a major component of the insurgents' human rights program with the overall objective of pursuing vigorously a nationally coordinated political and military campaign.

"It aims to broaden the scope and strengthen the momentum of protest mass actions in support of the planned coordinated offensives in selected provinces," the PNP report said.

This campaign was designed as a "smokescreen" to protect the CPP's conduct of military actions, the PNP said.

"Specifically, it will serve as a major complementary action for the NPA forces to sustain its offensive posture. Likewise, it is designed to counter the 'gradual constriction' strategy of the Government," the report added.

Intelligence chief Gerardo Flores also claimed that based on documents and information from intelligence sources the foundation for this campaign had been laid by this time.

The campaign, he said, will be launched during the first and second weeks of July "somewhere in Quezon City, possibly at the Quezon City Sports Complex."

Mr. Flores said the event will be attended by progressive personalities in Congress, Church and from multi-sectoral alliances and a full media coverage is expected.

A telephone call to the Quezon City Sports Complex confirmed a reservation by a human rights group that has actively worked with Cabinet Cluster E or the Cabinet group handling security matters.

The PNP report comes at a time when peace advocates are again proposing peace talks between the Government and the communist rebels.

The Government is against a nationwide ceasefire but Armed Forces chief Gen. Lisandro Abadia is for community-based peace initiatives. On the other hand, Cluster E the other day endorsed the setting up of peace zones in selected areas.

Rissa Hontiveros, secretary-general of the Coalition for Peace which works with Cluster E, told BUSINESS WORLKD "if the (PNP) report is true, then that will certainly cloud up the atmosphere."

She said "so far, yesterday, the NDF has been consistent in calling for peace talks...although they admit that with continued military operations this will be harder to pursue."

Her group along with others, is working out with Cluster E instruments for an accord on human rights in an armed conflict.

If the report is false, she said, it is regrettable it was made public. "It would not help if the two sides do not trust the sincerity of each other," she said.

Military Operations Said To Displace Residents

HK0307042991 Quezon City MALAYA in English 3 Jul 91 p 2

[By Ellen Cruz]

[Text] Military operations against communist rebels, dubbed as Oplan [Operation Plan] Stranglehold, in the Andap Valley bordering the four towns of Surigao del Sur displaced some 2,300 villagers and destroyed houses, farmlands and livestocks, the Ecumenical Movement for Justice and Peace [EMIP] said yesterday.

In a recent fact finding mission to Andap Valley conducted by human rights groups led by EMIP and Mindanao-based People's Multi-Sectoral Organizations, evacuees, mostly farmers, reported that aerial bombings, strafings and ground forces operations were conducted from April to June this year.

The operations forced 1,632 villagers of 13 sitios of Marihatag, Tandag, San Agustin, San Miguel and Lianga towns to evacuate deep in the forests while 600 others opted to go in the towns proper.

The evacuees told the team they had traversed the forests for 10 days allegedly to escape the dangers of serial bombings, strafings and shellings.

The operation was aimed at flushing out the New People's Army rebels in the area led by former Catholic priest Fr. Frank Navarro.

Last May 17, the military claimed in a local newspaper that military operations in Andap Valley conducted by Task Force Diamond has succeeded in crushing the communist backbone in Surigao del Sur.

In evacuation centers in the town proper, the fact finding mission team reported that most of the children were suffering from cough, pulmonary tuberculosis, fits of fever and upper respiratory tract infections.

Two women evaucees, identified as Misalyn Ingayas and Florecita Quinonez, said they have delivered their babies in the forests while escaping military operations.

The military allowed the 30-man team to conduct fact finding and relief operations in Barangay Mahaba and Pungpon in San Agustin town. The mission, however failed to visit other affected barangays as they discovered that troop deployment and military opeations were underway.

Cabinet Group Supports Regional Cease-Fire

HK0307120091 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] The Cabinet Cluster E today proposed the implementation of a local level peace process instead of a nationwide cease-fire. This was announced by Press Secretary Tomas Gomez III after a Cluster E meeting in Malacanang. In an interview with Malacanang correspondent Tanny Rodriguez, Secretary Gomez said the proposal has three objectives:

[Begin Gomez recording in English] Number one, to bring about an end to armed conflict in selected communities in the country. Second, to involve all sectors of a local community in the identification of local problems leading to armed conflict and in the formulation and implementation of solutions. And the third objective is to reintegrate insurgents as useful and responsible members of a local community. This means that all of these are area-based and are coming from the people themselves in any given locality that really wishes to achieve peace in their vicinity. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Presidential Security Adviser Rafael Ileto explained that declaring a nationwide cease-fire would not be effective at this time. He stated this as Malacanang strongly rejected the measures proposed by peace advocates for the implementation of a cease-fire. Here is Tanny Rodriguez with the details:

[Begin recording] Newsmen interviewed Ileto before the Cluster E on Political and Security Affairs meeting headed by Justice Secretary Franklin Drilon. The possibility for a regional cease-fire or the suspension of military operations against the rebels in the areas affected by the Mt. Pinatubo eruption is to be discussed at the meeting. Ileto said he supports a regional cease-fire but opposes a nationwide one. He said that a regional cease-fire is more effective. He explained that a regional cease-fire is better because conditions vary in different parts of the country. [end recording]

Muslims Threaten Mass Resignation Over Neglect

HK0307090091 Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 29 Jun 91 pp 1, 12

[By Nani Pastolero]

[Text] Cotabato City—An assemblyman from the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) yesterday lambasted President Corazon C. Aquino for alleged failure to fulfill her commitment to autonomous government and threatened that the solons of the Regional Legislative Assembly (RLA) would resign en masse if the national government will continue to ignore the expectations of their people.

ARMM-RLA assemblyman Abdulkadir Tani Ibrahim from the lone district of Tawi-Tawi, in an exclusive interview in his office here, specially cited the P2 billion [Philippine pesos] annual budget committed to the ARMM's four provinces which he said was "mercilessly" trimmed down to P615 million.

The Tawi-Tawi solon said that if the budget for the four provinces will not be P2 billion as promised, he will refuse any lesser amount and said he would resign from his post. Ibrahim likewise revealed that his colleagues are feeling the same "neglect" from the national leadership which makes the possibility of a mass resignation high.

At the same time, Ibrahim criticized Aquino for favoring Luzon over other regions in the country. He specified the P10 billion released by Aquino for the earthquake victims whereas, he said, the people at ARMM have lost more than P10 billion in fighting for the passage of regional autonomy here.

The Assemblyman explained that this Region has lost hundred thousands of lives in twenty years of struggle which, he continued, should be equally considered by national government like the attention being given to the people of Luzon.

The same message was raised by Ibrahim in the last session of the RLA.

Ibrahim additionally revealed that his constituents voted for the passage of the ARMM principally because of the P2 billion annual budget commitment. He said that with the reduction, it could be locally expected that many of them would be frustrated and warned that the people may even become militant against the Manila government.

The organic act creating ARMM was signed by Aquino into law through Republic Act 6734 upon its ratification. The law, said to be a blueprint for peace and progress in Mindanao, was rejected by Bangsa Moro militants and their sympathizers.

Ibrahim was a former regional director of the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) for Region 9 who actively campaigned for the ratification of ARMM.

He said that he is "severely frustrated" over the neglect of the national government for ARMM and added that he could easily campaign for the mass resignation and return to Malacanang the ARMM it created.

ARMM governor Zacarla Candao could not be reached for comment.

Unemployment Figures in First Quarter Reported

HK0207115891 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 29 Jun 91 p 8

[By Christine O. Avendano]

[Text] The country's unemployment rate rose to 15.1 percent in the first quarter of 1991, the highest under President Aquino's administration, the labor department said yesterday.

This means some 4 million of the country's 27 million-strong labor force were jobless during this period, Labor Undersecretary Nieves Confesor said.

Metro Manila had the highest unemployment rate among the regions with 20.2 percent while Western Mindanao in Region 9 and the Cordillera Autonomous Region had the lowest at 7.2 percent, Confesor said.

Confesor said the figure was "abnormally high" compared to the same period over the past five years of Ms Aquino' term.

The last time unemployment surged since the President took office in 1986 was in 1987 when it hit 14.2 percent.

In an interview, Confesor said unemployment normally soars in the first quarter of the year as graduates and students enter the job market at this time.

She, however, discounted seasonal reasons as the culprit of the high unemployment rate, saying that this may have been compounded by the series of calamities that hit the country last year.

Some 40,000 workers also lost their jobs in the first quarter of the year, 30,000 of whom were overseas workers in the Middle East displaced by the Gulf War, she said.

"The economy also did not grow," Confesor said, noting that the 2.2 percent growth rate posted last year could not have absorbed the 850,000 new workers entering the labor force every year.

She expressed optimism, however, that the unemployment average by the end of the year will go down to the 10.5-11.7 percent target set by the National Economic and Development Authority despite the wide destruction caused by Mt Pinatubo's continuous eruptions.

Confesor said the government's rehabilitation program will "put money" in the devastated provinces and help generate jobs there.

"We think this can normalize the situation," she said.

She said unemployment normally starts dropping in June when graduates are expected to have found jobs and students go back to school.

Underemployment in the country, meanwhile, was placed at 33.2 percent.

Metro Manila's Unemployment Rate Said To Soar

HK0307064091 Manila PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY in English 3 Jul 91 p 8

[By Alona Marie Dayrit]

[Text] Metro Manila, the Philippines' prime industrial center, continued to reel from a severe joblessness problem, with its unemployment rate last April soaring to a record 20.2 percent, the highest level reached under the Aquino administration, the national Statistics Office [NSO] reported.

Preliminary estimates released by the NSO showed that Metro Manila's April jobless rate figure, which, for the first time hit the 20 percent mark, exceeded by 3.6 percent the 16.6 percent rate registered in January this year. Translated into actual numbers, there were a total of 707,000 unemployed in the metropolis last April, up 58.17 percent from the previous quarter's 447,000.

Despite the heavy concentration of factories and other commercial and industrial establishments in Metro Manila, its unemployment rate—the ratio of unemployed persons to the total labor force or economically active persons aged 15 years and over—has remained the highest among the country's 14 regions, the NSO added.

The primary reason, it noted, was the continued migration of job-hunters from various parts of the country to the National Capital Region, in search of more profitable occupations. As a result, the NSO said that joblessness in the region has remained severe compared to the rest of the regions.

However, based on NSO's latest survey findings, unemployment last April was more widespread by previous standards, as indicated by the double-digit jobless rates registered by 12 of 14 regions in the country during the period in review.

Aside from Metro Manila, regions that reported double-digit unemployment rates were: Bicol (19.1 percent), Central Luzon (18.4 percent), Western Visayas (17.4 percent), Southern Mindanao 915.8 percent), Ilocos (15.4 percent), Southern Tagalog (14.4 percent), Central Mindanao (13.6 percent), Northern Mindanao (12.8 percent), Central Visayas (12.3 percent), Eastern Visayas (10.3 percent), Cagayan Valley (10 percent).

As a result, the national average unemployment rate last April surged to 15.1 percent, also the highest so far under the Aquino administration. The NSO forecast that the country's jobless rate will likely remain in double digits—reminiscent of last April 1988's 11.9 percent and April 1989's 11.4 percent levels—throughout the year, as there appears no immediate relief in sight for the country's swelling unemployed population.

It attributed the sharp rise in the country's unemployment rate during the first quarter to a number of adverse developments, particularly, the massive layoffs triggered by the industry-wide slowdown in production activities that started late last year, the Gulf war that displaced a large number of overseas contract workers and the coninuing economic difficulties that hampered most firms' expansion moves and, therefore, reduced the need for manpower.

According to the Department of Labor and Employment, the already sorry condition of employment in the country is expected to be aggravated by the Mt. Pinatubo eruption, which, it projected, would force about 600,000 people out of work due to the destruction of farms, shops, factories and work places.

National Government Budget Deficit Reported

HK0307052891 Manila PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY in English 3 Jul 91 p 8

[By Rexie M. Reyes]

[Text] The national government posted a P2.48-billion [Philippine pesos] budget deficit as of June 15, the first shortfall recorded for the year, official data from the Department of Budget and Management showed.

The latest deficit level, however, was still P22.78 billion better than the programmed shortfall of P25.26 billion for the period, the data further showed.

The deficit is expected to go up higher than the programmed P26.64-billion gap for the whole year due to the effects of the Mt. Pinatubo eruptions and expected losses in government revenues due to the failure of Congress to pass pending tax measures, Finance Secretary Jesus P. Estanislao said yesterday.

Estanislao said he projects the addition of P10 billion to the full-year programmed deficit of p26.64 billion to bring the total estimated shortfall for 1991 to P36.64 billion.

Estanislao added that the budget deficit for 1992 could balloon to a total of P44 billion from the originally programmed shortfall of only P4.8 billion.

The higher deficit level next year is due to the lack of peso counterpart funding for foreign-assisted projects (FAPs) amounting to P35 billion, the cost of the Mt. Pinatubo eruptions to the government as well as losses in government revenues arising from the assumption of liabilities of some government-owned and -controlled corporations amounting to P9.0 billion.

With these higher budgetary shortfalls of the national government, the inflation rate is expected to remain high, Estanislao stated. The inflation rate was originally projected to go down to 9.5 percent at the end of the year. The inflation rate in 1992, meanwhile, is projected to range between 8.0 percent and 11 percent, while overall economic growth was estimated at 4.0 percent, the finance chief added.

The government will also have to meet with the International Monetary Fund on proposed changes in the deficit levels stated in the new economic stabilization program.

The changes will have to be approved by the IMF because there are specific criteria of economic performance which the country must meet if it is to receive the remaining $400 million to $500 million from the $916-million standby arrangement with the Fund.

Thailand

Stance Adopted for Aviation Talks With U.S.

BK0207150091 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] A source at the Communications Ministry reported that Thailand has adopted a stance for the next round of negotiations with the United States on aviation rights, scheduled to be held in August. The Thai negotiating team will follow the guidelines given by Communications Minister Nukun Prachuapmo—that is, Thailand should not be placed at a disadvantage; there should be flexibility; and the talks should yield most possible benefits to Thailand.

The source said that the Thai-U.S. negotiations on aviation rights had been postponed until about early next month because the Communications Ministry would be busy in July holding air talks with other countries, including the United Kingdom, Australia, and Indonesia. After completing talks with those countries, Thailand will enter into negotiations with the United States. It is expected that negotiations with the United States next month would yield positive results because, during the last round of talks, Thailand allowed the United States to operate flights to Thailand for another season, which runs until October.

Authorities Deny Violating Malaysian Territory

BK0307021191 Bangkok THE NATION in English 3 Jul 91 p A 4

[Text] Thai authorities yesterday denied their security forces violated Malaysian soil as a simmering conflict over a disputed Malaysian-Thai border area known to be a smugglers' paradise flared again following a fresh Thai crackdown on contraband smuggling.

Tension at the so-called "no man's land" at the border of Padang Besar district and Malaysia's Perlis state escalated with Malaysia accusing Thai authorities of illegally entering their "territory" to seize contraband goods from traders.

The accusations were seen in the Malay language UTUSAN MALAYSIA, and THE NEW STRAIT TIMES.

But Thai authorities said the alleged violation of Malaysian land was "made up by organized smuggling gangs which would like to pit Thai officials against their Malaysian counterparts".

Thai military, police and customs officers launched the anti-smuggling crackdown on contraband smuggling and other crimes such as drug trafficking and prostitution in the south on Monday.

On the day of the crackdown, contraband traders inside the "no man's land" filed complaints with Malaysian authorities that about 30 Thais armed with rifles had entered the smugglers' paradise and "robbed" 10 shops of Bt300,000-worth of goods, mostly electrical appliances.

The complaints seen in a Malaysian local Chinese language newspaper KWONG WAH YIT POH said the Thais allegedly loaded "the loot" on some pick-up trucks and drove back to the Thai district.

Following the complaints, about 100 Malaysian security forces were deployed at the disputed border area.

The traders alleged that the "robbers" were Thai authorities, wearing green or khaki uniforms armed with M-16 assault rifles.

But Pol Maj Gen Thairat Wetsakoson, deputy commander of Provincial Police Bureau 4, said yesterday that Thai authorities carried out the raids 70 metres within Thai territory.

He said the raided area housed warehouses used by smugglers.

He said Malaysian traders who supplied the contraband to their Thai accomplices wanted to create a misunderstanding between Thai and Malaysian authorities.

In Bangkok, the Customs department denied the accusations that Thai authorities had entered Malaysian territory.

The department's public relations chief, Suthin Sinsawat, said Thai authorities seized only contraband on the Thai side of the border or at no man's land.

Suthin said he suspected that Malaysia might have spread the reports in order to retaliate against Thailand's arrest of 11 Malaysian forestry officials for allegedly felling logs in a border area of Narathiwat province in May.

The Malaysian officials, who denied they were inside Thailand when being arrested, were charged in court but later released following talks between officials of the two countries.

Suthin said although the dispute over the no-man's land had not been settled Malaysia often claimed ownership over the area by flying Malaysian flags there.

"When Thai customs officials tried to arrest contraband smugglers in the area, Malaysian authorities often chased us away," Suthin said.

"Malaysia will not take any action against Malaysian traders who stock goods on no-man's land prior to supplying them to Thailand because Malaysia is benefitting from the business."

Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman Sakthip Krairoek yesterday also denied the allegation that Thai officials robbed Thai and Malaysian merchants on Malaysian soil.

Sakthip quoted official reports in the field as saying an anti-smuggling force led by Deputy Southern Police Commissioner rushed to Padang Besar to arrest smugglers on June 30.

Sakthip stressed the operation was legal and took place on Thai soil and said the task force managed to capture red-handed about 100 Thai merchants who were in the process of bringing in contraband from the Malaysian side.

The spokesman said the "losers" who were both Thai and Malaysian merchants might have "distorted" the incident. According to the reports filed, the merchants informed the Malaysian police that Thai police trespassed into Malaysian soil.

Sakthip said Thai and Malaysian police have already "clarified" the incident. He added that the Malaysian authorities reportedly asked their Thai counterparts to notify them before a major anti-smuggling crackdown is launched to avoid further misunderstanding.

The no man's land has long been a thorn in the Thai-Malaysian relations. Squabbling over who controls the area occurred sporadically over the past years but efforts to settle the disputes usually waned when public attention on the issue faded.

In February 1990, about 100 Malaysian customs officers and security forces took possession of the disputed area, protecting smugglers against Thai authorities. Earlier, Thai and Malaysian customs officers had freely patrolled the area though legal action could not be taken due to the fact that the territorial claims there had yet to be settled.

BANGKOK POST on Fishing, Border Disputes

BK0307025791 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 3 Jul 91 p 4

[Text] If the two-day fishery seminar in Hat Yai which ended on Sunday has failed to produce any concrete solutions to the problems confronted by the country's fishing industry, it nevertheless has provided a forum for most parties concerned to air their views.

From the begining, there were indications that no major decisions would emerge from the seminar and that more follow-up meetings are necessary before some kind of solution could be worked out. Although the seminar attracted some 200 participants from the private and government sectors, including the Agriculture, Communications and Foreign Affairs Ministries, the government participants were not authorised to make any decision. Apparently, they were there merely to listen to what the representatives of the fishing industry had to say.

Moreover, there were no representatives from the Foreign Ministry's Treaty and Legal Department, which directly deals with officials from neighbouring countries in case of territorial encroachment by Thai trawlers. On top of that, there was no representation from the operators of small fishing boats, which comprise the majority of the country's fishing vessels. These small fishing boats are occasionally seized in foreign waters for alleged encroachment or illegal fishing.

The seminar somehow managed to reach agreement on some issues. For instance, it was agreed that a working group, comprising representatives from the private and government sectors, would be formed to follow up the proposals adopted at the Hat Yai meeting.

The seminar, jointly hosted by the Overseas Thai Fisheries Association of Thailand and the Fisheries Department, also proposed the following points to be submited to the government for consideration:

—Fishermen should be permitted to participate in the drafting of a new fishery law and their representatives allowed to sit at a national-level committee to solve fishing problems.

—Protection be provided to Thai vessels which fish in international waters.

—Owners of trawlers which fish in international waters must be required to register their operations under a company to facilitate government monitoring.

—Owners of the vessels and their companies must be members of the Overseas Fisheries Association.

—Excise tax exemption for investment in the building of vessels for deep-sea fishing.

—A welfare fund be set up for the benefit of fishermen.

—The fish pier in Samut Sakhon and the fish market in Yan Nawa should be relocated because of congestion there.

—Extra radio wave lengths be given to fishermen to enable them to operate round-the-clock radio communication.

—Advisers on fishery affairs be posted at the Thai embassies in Malaysia, Vietnam, Burma and Indonesia.

—The Government should promote new joint fishing ventures in eastern Indonesia, the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea and African coastal waters.

Regarding protection for Thai vessels which pass through Malaysian waters en route to international waters, representatives of the fishing industry agreed to accept a regulation imposed by Kuala Lumpur that Malaysian authorities must be notified in advance before each "passage" through Malaysian waters. They, however, disagreed with the 48-hour advance notification as required and want the time to be reduced to eight hours in advance.

Overseas Fisheries Association President Somkiat Anurat said their proposition for an eight-hour advance notification would be tabled to a Thai-Malaysian subcommittee meeting on fishery in Kuala Lumpur on July 11-12.

He, however, pointed out that advance notification is not a fool-proof guarantee that Thai fishing vessels will not be seized by Malaysian authorities.

"Nevertheless, it is worth a try to test the Malaysians' sincerity," he said.

A trawler owner, however, complained that the requirment for advance notification would incur additional expenses. It is also a waste of time, he said.

Fisheries Department chief Ploprasop Suratsawadi said at the seminar that a national fishery policy committee, expected to be chaired by Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun, will be formed to deal with fishery problems.

Foreign Ministry officials who attended the seminar, however, said the problem of Thai trawlers trespassing on the waters of neighbouring countries may not be easily solved and will remain an issue of conflict.

An official who declined to be named charged that 80 per cent of Thai trawlers seized by neighbouring countries actually trespassed on their territories. He admitted that it is very embarrassing for Foreign Ministry officials to negotiate with their foreign counterparts for the release of fishing crews and boats which deliberately trespassed and fished in foreign waters.

About 700 Thai fishermen are arrested each year by Malaysia. Several hundred more are captured by Vietnamese officials and the government has to set aside about 20 million baht each year to secure their release.

The official said trawler owners should show more responsibility towards their captured crews rather than placing the burden solely on the government.

The fishing industry has, for years, been plagued with problems. It will be unrealistic to expect that these problems can be overcome at a single seminar. Nevertheless, the Hat Yai meeting is a good start that may finally lead to a solution if all parties concerned are genuinely determined to tackle the problem in the spirit of mutual interest and understanding.

Police Arrest 38 Protesting Burmese Students

BK0307031191 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 3 Jul 91 p 6

[Text] A group of 38 Burmese students were arrested yesterday for staging a sit-in protest at the Immigration Police Headquarters to demand political refugee status for themselves and 500 other Burmese being held at the Immigration Department's detention centre.

The protesters, three of whom were women, arrived at the compound of the Immigration Division's alien detention centre at about 2 p.m. before staging their protest to highlight their demand.

Senior immigration officers said they were forced to carry out the arrests because they were under strict orders from their superiors to take legal action against the protesting students.

The students, led by Nyi Aung, are among some 2,500 Burmese recognised by the UNHCR [UN High Commissioner on Refugees] as political refugees after fleeing to seek refuge here from the military junta's bloody crackdown against the democratic forces during the 1988 uprising.

Each of them receives a monthly allowance of about 2,500 baht from the UNHCR as humanitarian aid.

A big number of Burmese students were rounded up recently and repatriated by Thai border officials, mostly through Victoria Point in Ranong Province.

According to witnesses, the protesters at one stage told immigration police that they would call off their protest if Thai authorities were willing to release all the Burmese being detained by the Immigration Division.

The protesters, also demanding that they be allowed to stay in Thailand until the situation in Burma returned to normal, said they would rather be arrested if their demands were not met.

ICFTU Criticized by Interior Minister

BK0307014191 Bangkok THE NATION in English 3 Jul 91 p A 2

[Text] Interior Minister Gen Itsaraphong Nunphakdi yesterday said he did not understand why the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) would impose trade sanctions on Thailand.

The minister said that the ICFTU's reasons for calling for the trade sanctions are untenable as the whole matter is Thailand's internal affair.

According to an ICFTU announcement, Thailand's new law which removes state enterprises from the Labour Relations Act and places it under the State Enterprise Relation Law violates basic human rights.

The legal changes outlaw work stoppages by state enterprise workers in efforts to bargain with their employers.

"What makes the (ICFTU) think that we are inhumane? This matter is our own internal affair which we had considered by ourselves," Gen Itsaraphong said.

He reiterated that the state enterprises will not suffer any loss under the new law, but in fact would enjoy better benefits.

The responsibility for handling the issue with the ICFTU will be with the Foreign and Commerce ministries, Itsaraphong said.

Meanwhile, the Interior Ministry said it will do its best to take care of the labour force's well-being, particularly in the private sector where the workers do not enjoy the benefits they should.

State enterprises should not be regarded as private companies which have a different style of management, the minister said. It is because the state enterprises are semi-government organizations that they had enjoyed excellent welfare benefits, according to Itsaraphong.

The State Enterprise Employees Relation Committee chaired by Itsaraphong will hold a meeting today to consider regulations and privileges for employees of state enterprises.

Leaders of state enterprise workers have protested that the new regulations would further weaken employees' bargaining stand.

Itsaraphong denied the charges.

"I and the whole committee can pledge and guarantee that state enterprise employees will get, not lose, benefits," Itsaraphong said.

Defense Minister Denies Sunthon To Resign

BK0307010991 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 3 Jul 91 p 3

[Text] Defense Minister Adm Praphat Kritsanachan yesterday denied rumours that Supreme Commander Gen Sunthon Khongsomphong would resign.

Adm Praphat said he had not seen Gen Sunthon since he left for the Paris Air Show last week. The Supreme Commander had been scheduled to return home last Sunday.

"I think he has come back, but so far we haven't met," Adm Praphat said yesterday while adding that he had not heard Gen Sunthon discuss resigning.

The minister reaffirmed that Gen Sunthon would lead a Thai delegation to attend the Thai-Malaysian General Border Committee meeting in Kuala Lumpur which is scheduled to begin tomorrow.

Deputy Defense Minister Wimon Wongwanit, meanwhile, said he had not met Gen Sunthon since he went to France and knew nothing about the rumours.

He did not think there would be any effect on the National Peace-keeping Council [NPKC].

Gen Sunthon, who is NPKC chairman, has been a target of public attention since his wife, Khunying Orachon, filed a lawsuit against Mrs Amphawan or Aroonwan, alleging that she had been unlawfully using the family name "Khongsomphong."

This led the public to believe Gen Sunthon had had an affair with Mrs. Amphawan.

Prime Minister Approves New Deputy Minister

BK0307012791 Bangkok THE NATION in English 3 Jul 91 p A 1

[Text] Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun has approved Commerce Minister Amaret Sila-on's proposal to make former government spokesman M.R. Pridiyathon Thewakun his deputy, a reliable source said yesterday.

The source said the order to appoint Pridiyathon, a former senior executive of Thai Farmers Bank, deputy commerce minister had yet to be signed by His Majesty the King.

Pridiyathon was spokesman of the Chatchai administration before it was toppled by the military and replaced by the present caretaker Cabinet.

Amaret yesterday said that Pridiyathon was among four people he had nominated to be his deputy.

The minister said Anan had chosen one of the nominees but he declined to confirm that Pridiyathon was the one. However, he hinted that Pridiyathon might have been the choice.

Amaret said that Pridiyathon had formerly worked at the Commerce Ministry and had helped set up the work system of the Public Warehouse Organization.

Another source at Government House said yesterday that Pridiyathon had agreed to accept the Cabinet post. The source said it was expected that he would also bring some of his former subordinates from the bank to help him at the ministry after his appointment.

Labor Leaders To Fight New Regulation

BK0307020591 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 3 Jul 91 p 3

[Text] State enterprise labour leaders yesterday issued a statement voicing concern over a new ministerial regulation which they claimed will deprive them of their rights to fringe benefits and litigation.

The workers' move came prior to a meeting of the State Enterprise Relations Committee this morning under the chairmanship of Interior Minister Gen Itsaraphong Nunphakdi to deliberate the ministerial regulation.

The labour activists who called themselves the State Enterprise Relations Group said state enterprise labour leaders met at the Viengtai Hotel on June 30 and decided to oppose the regulation. They also vowed to fight the regulation until all the clauses supposedly depriving them of the benefits they used to receive and the right to file a case with the Central Labour Court are dropped.

The issuance of such a regulation is against democratic principles and a violation of basic human rights, said the activists in their statement.

Mr Rangsarit Chantharat, deputy secretary-general of the Office of Social Security, yesterday defended the regulation, saying it guarantees the minimum benefits for state enterprise employees.

Workers, he explained, who used to receive benefits below the minimum level will now receive more benefits while those who already have more benefits above the minimum level can lodge complaints with the management to seek the retention of their benefits.

Mr Rangsarit also pointed out that the regulation would not deprive workers of the right to file a complaint with the Central Labour Court. They will have to first lodge a complaint with the State Enterprise Relations Committee and, if not satisfied with the ruling of the committee, then take the case to court, he explained.

He insisted that fringe benefits already received by workers will not be affected.

Deputy Interior Permanent Secretary Chuwong Chayabut, meanwhile, voiced support for the regulation, saying it would guarantee benefits for the state workers.

Meanwhile, it was reported that Interior Minister Gen Itsaraphong had yesterday summoned a meeting with senior officials of the ministry and the Internal Security Operations Command to discuss the state workers' reaction to the controversial ministerial regulation.

The Green Northeast project and land distribution programme for landless farmers were also discussed yesterday.